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Russians Staging Powerful Counter-Attacks; Germans Thrown Back at Odessa

London, Sept. 23.

GERMAN forces besieging Odessa have been thrown back several miles in counter-attacks by the beleaguered troops, according to Moscow Radio, while powerful offensive action by Marshal Voroshilov's army in the Leningrad sector is admitted by the official German news agency.

In the central sector Soviet forces are still pushing the Germans back, and although Smolensk itself is still in Nazi hands, the Russians are speeding toward it from several directions, and are creating a bottleneck behind advanced German lines.

In the Ukraine the forces which withdrew from Kiev are resisting the Germans fiercely east of the city, and there are indications that Marshal Budenny is seeking to repeat the successful tactics which enabled him to withdraw his army from the Western Ukraine.

Russian counter-attacks around Leningrad are said to be particularly heavy, with the Soviets using enormous tanks and powerful artillery Wave after wave of Nazi Stukas are trying to penetrate Leningrad defences in the hope that they will succeed where Panzer units failed. No Advance in this sector is claimed in the latest German High Command communique, indicating that the drive on the city has been held up successfully.

Counter-Attack at Poltava

Moscow Radio also reported strong local Russian counter-attacks at Poltava and Glukhov, which is about 75 miles to the south-east of Smolensk.

German reports admit that Russian counter-attacks have been strong, but as usual, claim that they have been thrown back with heavy losses.

"During the night of September 22 our troops continued fighting the enemy along the whole front," the Soviet mid-day communique briefly states.

The German news agency, quoting Finnish reports, says that the Finns have now captured some islands in the northern part of Lake Ladoga. The report adds that the Finns have scored great successes in the northern sector in the last few days, surrounding and completely destroying five Soviet battalions and killing 3,000 Russians.

Success Against Finns

Four battalions of Finns have been forced out of fortified positions in the neighbourhood of Lake Syach, and large numbers killed, according to the Soviet Army organ "Red Star." The Finns had established themselves in trenches and machine-gun nests, put down field mines, and made full use of the terrain, which consists of broken country with woods, marshes, and stretches of poor soil with large granite boulders.

After reconnoitring the enemy positions, Soviet troops made a sham attack in the front of the trenches while the main force attacked from the flank and evicted the Finns from a series of positions.

The "Red Star" also declared that two regiments of the Nazi 102nd division have been defeated, two battalions being completely smashed, in fighting near "T" on the north-western sector of the front.

Soviet troops, the paper says, advanced under cover of artillery fire, and engaged the enemy with bayonets. The engagement developed into a larger battle, resulting in the two German regiments being thrown back.—Reuter.

Nazis Claim Tremendous Losses

Berlin, Sept. 23.

Fifty Soviet divisions can be regarded as completely annihilated, the

[United Press.

(Continued on page 2, col. 3 *)

Russians Report Local Victories

Moscow, Sept. 23.

Despatches from the front yesterday reported local Soviet victories at various points but the official communique only laconically reported "our troops fought the enemy along the entire front."

The communique also said 100 German planes were destroyed September 20, including 28 brought down in air combats and 72 destroyed on aerodromes, while the Russians lost 21 craft.

Russians annihilated nearly two battalions of the German 123rd infantry division, two battalions of the 251st infantry division and nearly two battalions of the 102 infantry division during a five day battle in a certain sector of the front, said despatches.

Amount of Materials Captured

The Russians also captured seven guns, 13 mine throwers, eight machine guns, 24 sub-machine guns and automatics and many rifles, as well as 1,800 shells and several score bicycles, said the despatch.

Tass said 400 German officers and men were killed, while eight tanks, four armoured cars, 25 trucks, nine motorcycles and five machine-guns were destroyed in another sector of the front.

Tass also reported that a battalion commanded by Colonel Safranov, operating on the southern front, during two days of heavy fighting inflicted heavy losses on the 4th Rumanian mountain infantry brigade.

Rumanians lost 600 men and officers killed, besides 42 machine-guns, 275 automatics and a large quantity of ammunition, said Tass.

Soviet Air Force Active

Tass said bombers of the Red Air Fleet operating in the Black sea destroyed nine German tanks, 30 lorries, four anti-aircraft guns and several aeroplanes during two day activities.

Three Axis infantry companies were wiped out by Red warplanes September 20, said Tass. The news agency also reported that in another sector Russian fliers destroyed 15 German tanks, 90 lorries, 11 anti-aircraft guns and shot down one German plane.

"In a southwestern direction of the front," Tass reported, "Col. Yukhanov's air unit, in difficult weather conditions, dealt a blow at a German tank column. Despite poor visibility powerful explosions and conflagrations in the enemy's rear were seen at a distance of many kilometres."—United Press.

Burmese Premier Leaves For London

Rangoon, Sept. 23.

The Burmese Prime Minister, U Saw, leaves today on a goodwill flight to England. On the eve of his departure, he circled thrice reverently in his 'plane round the famous Shewadagon Pagoda, paying picture-homage to the well-known Buddhist shrine.

U Saw, who is 41, is the youngest Premier of Burma. This is his first visit to England. In a message before his departure, he called on the different nationalities in Burma to co-operate with the Government in maintaining law and order.—Reuter.

Maisky Says German Losses 3,000,000

London, Sept. 23.

The Soviet Ambassador, M. Ivan Maisky, speaking in London today, estimated that German losses on the eastern front so far have been about 3,000,000 men, and that about one-third of the entire German army is now *hors de combat*.—Reuter.

Nazi Ultimatum To Bulgaria Reported

New York, Sept. 23.

Germany has confronted Bulgaria with a virtual ultimatum demanding her prompt entry into the war against the Soviet Union, according to the Ankara Correspondent of the "New York Times."

The correspondent, who attributes his information to a "trusted diplomatic source," says the Germans threaten complete occupation of Bulgaria unless their demand is complied with. The demand is stated to have been delivered to the Bulgarian Premier, Professor Bogdan Filoff, last Friday and discussed with King Boris and the Cabinet the same night.

Reports that Hitler has summoned King Boris are unfounded, the American correspondent adds.

Meanwhile, the Ankara Correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting System, reports that "beginning tonight all restaurants and theatre in Sofia will be closed at 9 p.m. sharp. Black-out is in effect at the Black Sea ports of Varna and Burgas. Everything points to actual war preparations."—Reuter.

King Boris with Hitler

Ankara, Sept. 23.

Turkish political circles reported yesterday that King Boris of Bulgaria either already has arrived at Chancellor Adolf Hitler's headquarters at the front or was about to leave for there to conduct important conferences preceding the rupture within the next few days of Bulgarian-Soviet relations, and possibly a declaration of war by Bulgaria against Russia.

It was believed that King Boris was strongly resisting the demand for a Bulgarian declaration of war but it was considered likely his resistance would be over-ridden. It was considered noteworthy that the Bulgarian leaders in the past few days have been attempting to whip up anti-communist sentiment and Bulgaria has officially charged Russia with dropping parachutist saboteurs in Bulgaria.—United Press.

Official Propaganda Begins

Sofia, Sept. 23.

Amid a wave of officially-sponsored anti-Russian propaganda, M. Bogdan Filoff, Premier, yesterday appealed for unity in the fight against communism during a speech to directors and leaders of the Union of all Bulgarian Professions.

The press and radio simultaneously attacked Bolshevism. One radio commentator asserted that the Bulgarians must distinguish between Czarist Russia and the present regime. He concluded with a plea for the country to fight against communism.

(Bulgaria, one of the few German-dominated European countries not now engaged actively against Russia, had maintained peace with Russia because of the traditional pro-Russian attitude of the people).—United Press.

Bulgarian Police Activity Attacked

Moscow, Sept. 23.

A Tass despatch from Istanbul was displayed prominently yesterday by the Soviet press under the caption, "New Provocation of Bulgarian Police." The despatch reported the declaration by the Sofia Chief of Police alleging that Comintern agents had been landed by plane in Bulgaria.

"It is clear this is a wanton provocation of a Hitlerite agent executing the task of his Fascist bosses," said Tass in commenting on the declaration. "This provocation is intended to lend colour to the argument for support of the policy of the present rulers of Bulgaria who, contrary to the peoples' will, have turned the country into a war base from which to attack the Soviet Union by the Black Sea."—United Press.

Reds Executed in Bulgaria

Berne, Sept. 22.

Advices from Sofia said that an unstated number of Communist deputies in the Bulgarian Parliament were executed, while legislators from the Peasant Party were interned, presumably during the week-end, as a result of the internal situation in Bulgaria.

The report co-incided with warlike preparations in Bulgaria, which was interpreted by neutral observers as part of a German plan to seek concessions from Turkey, thereby aiding the Nazi cause in the Middle East.—Domei.

Bulgarian War Entry Would Indicate Nazi Oil Drive

London, Sept. 23.

INDICATIONS that Bulgaria may soon be drawn into the war against Russia prompted British military experts to speculate today whether the country would be used as a base for Nazi operations or take active steps to cover General Karl von Rundstedt's right flank in a thrust toward the Caucasus.

The Germans appeared already to have launched an offensive against Crimea and Russian Black Sea naval bases.

There were some reports that hundreds of German transport planes had picked up parachute regiments and assembled them in the western end of the Black Sea.

The British military experts pointed out that from Varna, where heavy Luftwaffe concentrations were reported last week, the distance via air across the sea to Crimea was only 300 miles.

Isolation of Crimea Said Complete

Meanwhile, German infantry and armoured troops were reported to have completed the isolation of Crimea following their advance to the Sea of Azov.

While the Germans were advancing only in the Ukraine sector, the Russians were reported to be launching successful counter-attacks on the central and northern fronts.

It thus appeared here that the Nazi southern armies were making a desperate drive to crash through to the Caucasus before winter in an effort to obtain valuable oil supplies and at the same time divert them from Russian use.

Two Major Nazi Aims

British military experts pointed out that if the Germans could reach Batum and beyond they would accomplish two major aims: 1. They would have brought the German armoured forces to oil rather than bringing oil to the army. 2. They would have thrown open the road to India.

With the Russian situation more grave in the southern sector, there were persistent reports from neutral sources that the British Army would fight alongside the Russians in the defence of the Soviet oilfields.

One British spokesman said, "If the Germans ever reach the Caucasus, they once again will come up against the British.

Waterloo in the East

"It is there that we and our Russian comrades will start to roll back the German armies . . . A Waterloo will be fought in the east this time."

Analyzing the situation, the military experts pointed out that the supply line from Basra through Iran to the Caspian Sea must be kept open at all costs if Russia is to fight on.

They added that without access to new oil supplies, Germany will have used up a large part of her reserve stock by spring.

Winter Operations Feasible

They added that winter operations in southern Russia were feasible though immensely difficult.

Whether the Germans could force their way across the wild Caucasian mountains is problematical in the opinion of military strategists.

They believed that the Germans first may try and capture Rostov, one end of the Russian pipeline, for their oil supplies. If the Germans succeed then the Russians would face an urgent problem—petrol needs.—United Press.

Enemy Supply Ship Hit Off Norway

London, Sept. 23.

A large enemy supply ship was attacked and hit off the coast of Norway yesterday by an aircraft of the Coastal Command according to an Air Ministry communique. Docks at Boulogne were raided by a small number of British bombers last night, despite unfavourable weather, the announcement adds.

"Yesterday a Beaufort aircraft of the Coastal Command, on patrol off the coast of Norway, attacked and hit a large enemy supply ship," the communique states.

"Last night the weather was unfavourable for operations, but a small number of aircraft of the Bomber Command, without loss to themselves, bombed the docks at Boulogne.

"The crew of one of our bombers reported missing from operations last Saturday night has been rescued."—Reuter.

Duff-Cooper to Visit Australia

Canberra, Sept. 23.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Arthur Fadden, has announced that Mr. Alfred Duff-Cooper, special representative of the British Cabinet in the Far East, has accepted the Government's invitation to visit Australia after he has established his headquarters in Singapore.—Reuter.

Lord Beaverbrook Buys Munitions

Lord Beaverbrook, shown with Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador to the United States, while being interviewed by American reporters shortly after his arrival in the United States. He described his mission as that of "the greatest buyer on the cuff you've ever seen." Lord Beaverbrook is now in Moscow at the head of the British Mission which is working out with the Russian Government and a United States Mission the best way to supply the Soviets with what they need to defeat the Nazis.

Roosevelt Told Lend-Lease Bill to Be Expedited

Washington, Sept. 23.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt was informed yesterday that passage of Lease and Lend legislation would be expedited but it was not expected to reach the House of Representatives for a fortnight owing to a decision to add some more appropriation items largely for defence.

Getting down to the job of doing everything possible to help speed the measure the President, immediately on his return to the capital in the morning, conferred with Congressional leaders, including the House majority leader, Mr. McCormack; Vice-President Henry Wallace, the Speaker of the House, Mr. Sam Rayburn, the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. Cannon, Representative Woodrum, who has been piloting the Lease and Lend Bill through the appropriations committee; Chairman Connally, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator McKeller, ranking Democrat of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Amplified Production Essential

Talking afterwards with reporters Mr. McCormack emphasised the possibility of German pressure against Britain increasing and said President Roosevelt regarded it as imperative that amplified armament production under the Lease and Lend Bill should begin immediately.

The urgency with which he viewed this was indicated by the fact that he arranged yesterday morning's press conference before going to Hyde Park on Sunday night and asked those attending to be ready to confer soon after he arrived in Washington.—Reuter.

Roosevelt Consults with Leaders

Washington, Sept. 23.

President Roosevelt yesterday conferred with Congressional leaders on the new programme to speed up enactment of US$6,000,000,000 Lend-and-Lease appropriations to provide additional aid to Britain, China and Russia.

The President also discussed the possibility of obtaining an additional US$100,000,000 in supplemental defence funds to keep this war aid moving to nations battling the Axis.

Leaders predicted that the hearings on the new Lend-and-Lease bill would require two weeks.

They also discussed the necessity of enactment of price control legislation.—United Press.

Anglo-American Missions Arrive In Russia

London, Sept. 23.

The Tass news agency reported from Moscow yesterday that the British and American delegations to Soviet Russia had arrived on Soviet territory by air but did not make known where the group landed.

The two missions, to have charge of the long-range aid-Russia programme, were headed by Mr. William A. Harriman of the United States and Lord Beaverbrook of Britain.—United Press.

Record Output of British Tanks

London, Sept. 23.

That the "Tanks for Russia Week" will show a record increase in production is indicated by reports received by the Ministry of Supply last night from all factories making tanks and tank components.

After the Russian Ambassador had told workers at one factory that "we will go on fighting to the end until our enemy is crushed for ever," the works manager mounted a tank and asked the workers "What is your answer?" They shouted: "More tanks."

Madam Maisky named three Valentine tanks Molotov, Timeshenko and Budienny.—Reuter.

U.S. Able to Meet Tank Demands

Chicago, Sept. 23.

The United States defence programme has reached the point where it is able to meet all demands for tanks, small guns and ammunition, Mr. William Knudsen, Director-General of the Office of Production Management, declared here yesterday.

Calling for still greater effort he declared that it is time for the country to "get behind the armament programme and see it through regardless of sacrifices we have made in our comfortable standard of living." He added that it behooved all to "wake up."—Reuter.

Moscow Conference "Significant"

Tokyo, Sept. 23.

The fact that Britain and the United States have finally decided to hold the Moscow Conference is highly significant, the "Kokumin Shimbun" today declared, since it indicates the seriousness of the Russian war situation.

As a matter of gesture, Britain and the United States during the early stages of the Soviet-German war promised to give every aid to the Soviet Union, the "Kokumin" said. Now, however, with the Soviets losing Kiev and other important industrial centres, while the fall of Leningrad and Odessa is just a matter of time, as well as the whole of the Ukraine area, the problem of sending aid to the Russians becomes serious for Britain and the United States, which hoped to prolong the Soviet-German war as long as possible.

Citing rumours that the Soviet Union might conclude a separate peace pact with Germany, the "Kokumin" said, "There is no way of confirming this. However, this undoubtedly must have been another important factor which hastened Britain and the United States to hold the Moscow conference at the earliest possible moment.—Domei.

Nazis Claim Capture Of American Pilot

Berlin, Sept. 23.

D.N.B., official news agency, reported yesterday that Mr. William D. Gilber, an American serving in the volunteer Eagle Squadron of the R.A.F. was shot down Saturday during a British attack on occupied territory and was captured. D.N.B. said 39 British planes were destroyed that day.—United Press.

Peiping Press Attache's Wife Kidnapped

Peiping, Sept. 23.

The British Embassy has made the strongest representations to the Japanese authorities over the disappearance of Mrs. Denzil H. Clarke, the Japanese wife of the Press Attache at the British Embassy. She left home on a bicycle at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, and has not returned or been heard from since.

According to an unconfirmed report she was kidnapped by unknown persons when leaving a friend's house. Her disappearance, following a recent scurrilous article in a local Japanese paper, is considered most disquieting.—Reuter.

Japanese Landing Near Hongkong Reported

Hongkong, Sept. 23.

Apparently aiming to cut one of China's minor lifelines, Japanese troops were advancing toward Toishan, 90 miles southwest of Hongkong, the Macao correspondent of the "China Mail" said today.

Toishan, birthplace of numerous Chinese now living in the United States, was believed to have acted as a storehouse for Chinese goods which were being exported to the United States via Hongkong.

Protected by warships, Japanese troops landed at Kwonghoi, 50 miles southwest of Macao, and advanced inland toward Toishan district, the "China Mail" said.

The evacuation of Chinese civilians from Toishan was proceeding and the Chinese peace preservation corps and village guards were reported to be resisting the Japanese, the "China Mail" asserted.—United Press.

Hunan Fighting

Chungking, Sept. 23.

The situation on the north Hunan front appears to be stabilized with the Japanese now turning towards the east to meet the Chinese flank thrust, according to Chinese reports.

The main Chinese threat is said to be against the Japanese flank located in the centre of the three Chinese columns pushing westward along the north bank of the Milo river from the east. The centre Chinese column is claimed to have captured Kwanwangmiao and dislocated the Japanese left wing. The Japanese are reported to be rushing reinforcements for a counter-attack in this sector.

Meanwhile, the Japanese advance on the south bank of the Milo river is said to have come to a standstill.

Chinese artillery units on the shores of Tungting Lake are stated to be continuing to frustrate all efforts of Japanese warships to land troops. It is claimed that five Japanese warships and ten motor-boats laden with troops and supplies were sunk on September 21 by Chinese artillery fire at a point opposite Yingtien.

On the night of September 21, 12 Japanese warships attempted to land troops at a point north-westward of Siangying but were repulsed, Chinese reports add.—Reuter.

Kweiyi Said Captured

With Japanese Forces Along The Mi River, North-east Hunan, Sept. 23.

A section of the Japanese right wing at dawn today drove into Kweiyi, strategic Chungking centre at the junction of the Mi River and the Canton-Hankow Railway, as Chungking forces attempting a flank attack westward were beaten back by the left wing of the Japanese forces north of the river near Pingkiang.

Menacing the enemy massing in the lower reaches of the Siang River, the Japanese forces which took Kweiyi intercepted the Canton-Hankow Railway near Talupu, five kilometres south-west of Kweiyi.

Simultaneously, Japanese detachments south of the Mi swung into new encirclement operations designed to smash outflanking Chungking movements from the east.

Latest reports said that more than 20 Chungking divisions were massed in the Wangyangshan area in a move to outflank the Japanese north of the Mi River, but that the counter attacks launched by the Japanese threw the Chinese into utter confusion at a point north-west of Pingkiang.

Other Towns Occupied

Three detachments south of the Mi followed their capture of Sanchiaotang, 10 kilometres west of Pingkiang at 10 a.m. with the seizure of Kengkutai, 20 kilometre south of Sanchiaotai, representing the farthest point south reached by the Japanese.

West of the Canton-Hankow Railway, three Japanese units which took Lulintan on the south shore of the Lake Tungting, this morning occupied Tomitsi, headquarters of the Chungking 19th Division.

This morning's attack was described as taking by surprise Chungking troops belonging to 15 divisions.

[Domei.

(Continued on page 2, col. 1 *)

12 British Warships Leave U.S. Ports After Repair Work

Washington, Sept. 23

Twelve British warships, including three battleships, which, together with other units, had been in United States ports have now left again, stated the Navy Department yesterday.

They were:

The battleships: Resolution (29,150 tons), Malaya (29,150 tons) and Rodney (33,900 tons)

The auxiliaries: Canton (15,784 tons), Southern Prince (10,917 tons), Montolare (6,314 tons), Bulolo (6,267 tons) and Launia.

The corvettes: Tulip and Clarkia.

The destroyer: Richmond: and

The armed merchant cruiser: Aurania (13,984 tons).—Reuter.

For Purpose of Repair

Washington, Sept. 23.

The United States Navy last night revealed that at least 24 British warships in the past have entered American ports for repairs under terms of the Lend-and-Lease programme. Twelve of these have been repaired and have already departed.—United Press.

Mufti of Jerusalem Said Found in Teheran

Cairo, Sept. 23.

The newspaper Al Mokattam cites a "reliable source" for a report from Teheran that the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem has been found at the Japanese Legation at Teheran.—Reuter.

One Million Japanese Troops Said Sent to Manchoukuo

New York, Sept. 23.

At least 1,000,000 Japanese troops have been sent to Manchoukuo and Korea in recent weeks, according to a Manila telegram quoting "usually reliable" sources.

Since June, it is added, events in Japan have pointed unmistakably to a move against Siberia in the event of Germany being successful in Russia. "Persons familiar with Japanese affairs," says the telegram, "have stated that they considered it highly significant that virtually all horses in Japan had been shipped to Manchoukuo. This is interpreted as indicating that the army means to be ready for operations in good weather or bad. Japanese sources are convinced that the Russians must be driven back from Vladivostok before the Japanese can hope successfully to continue the push southwards into Thailand, Malaya and the Dutch East Indies.

"The Japanese feel that any move southward now would precipitate a military clash with Britain, and that the Russians would spring to the assistance of the British with aerial attacks not only against the Japanese fleet but against Japan itself," the Manila telegram concludes.—Reuter.

Another U.S. Ship Sunk In Icelandic Waters

Washington, Sept. 23.

THE State Department last night announced that the cargo ship Pink Star, owned by the United States Government, had been sunk near Iceland waters. The ship was registered under the Panamanian flag.

The sinking was the first since President Roosevelt's orders to the Navy to sink "on sight" any Axis vessels found in United States defence waters. It was not known how close the vessel was to Iceland, which is now under American protection.

The Pink Star, a 6,850-ton vessel, was sunk about 45 miles northwest of the spot at which the S.S. Sessa was sunk on August 19. It was the first American vessel lost since the sinking of the Sessa and the S. S. Steel Seafarer—the latter went down in the Red Sea.

The Pink Star, a former Danish vessel, was taken over by the Maritime Commission on July 12 under authority given President Roosevelt by Congress and was immediately chartered to the United States Lines.

Fate of the crew of 34 aboard the vessel was not given in the announcement. The crew consisted of one Dane, six Britons, eight Canadians, three Belgians, eight Dutch, one Pole, one Frenchman, one Portuguese, one Irish, three Chinese and one Ecuadorian.

The vessel sailed from New York for Iceland on September 3.—United Press.

Nazis on Sinking

Berlin, Sept. 23.

Authorized German spokesman, commenting on the sinking of the United States-owned Pink Star, today called attention to yesterday's special communique regarding successful U-boat attacks on two British convoys.

They stated that the large-scale sinkings of vessels in these convoys might have included the Pink Star, but "no specific report regarding this ship has yet been received."—United Press.

50 Jews Killed for Zagreb Explosion

Berlin, Sept. 23.

The Croat Minister of Interior has announced that "50 Jews and Communists" were shot to death on September 19 because a court martial found them guilty of being "intellectual perpetrators" of a recent explosion in the Zagreb telephone exchange in which several German soldiers were injured, the official D.N.B. News agency reported from Zagreb today.

A Moslem farmer and Croat carpenter's assistant also were sentenced to death for murdering and robbing Serbs and the "sentences already were carried out," it added.—United Press.

Japan to Control Sale of Meat

Tokyo, Sept. 23.

Aiming at fair distribution of meat to households which have been suffering from an acute shortage, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry yesterday promulgated regulations effective October 20 whereby the Japan Meat Control Company will buy up all meat and stipulate amounts for distribution to dealers and households.

Restaurants which have been charged with cornering the supply will be prohibited from buying direct from the source of supply.—United Press.

Needs of Bahamas to Be Discussed at Washington

Nassau (Bahamas), Sept. 23.

The Duke of Windsor, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahamas, who is to visit President Roosevelt at the White House when he passes through Washington on his way to his Canadian ranch at Calgary (Alberta), will also confer with United States officials on needs of the Bahamas.

The Duke is leaving with the Duchess for Miami (Florida) on Tuesday. He is expected to be away about six weeks.—Reuter.

Hull Favours Revision of Neutrality Act

Washington, Sept. 23.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, told reporters yesterday that he had tried for some time to indicate that he believed the Neutrality Act should be changed, but declined to predict whether or when repeal or revision might be expected.

He indicated he has discussed revision or repeal of the act with Congressional leaders as a means of furthering aid to Britain.

He said the Lease and Lend Act was based primarily on the doctrine of self-defence and it provided a way to go further as necessities of defence increased.

No Information on Letter

Replying to a question whether another letter had been received by President Roosevelt from the Japanese Prime Minister, Prince Ayamaro Konoye, Mr. Hull said he had no information about it.

Mr. Hull recalled that when the Act was passed he had said it was as likely to get the United States into war as to keep her out of war. Deletion of the arms embargo from that Act, Mr. Hull made it clear, was not sufficient to clear the way for aid to Britain.

Asked whether there was undue pessimism regarding the plight of Russia, Mr. Hull said judging from the way the Russians were fighting there did not seem to be any pessimism over there.

He stated also that diplomatic negotiations were continuing in an effort to work out a settlement between Peru and Ecuador.

First Shot Fired in Campaign

Mr. Hull's statement regarding the Neutrality Act is seen in Washington as the first shot fired in a campaign to induce Congress to repeal what has now become the most hampering measure in connection with the development of the Administration's policy of aid to all countries fighting Nazism. Repeal of the act would enable the President not only to arm merchantmen but to send them in the so-called combat zones. The American Navy can protect British and other foreign ships crossing the Atlantic, can shoot at German warcraft on sight, but cannot escort American merchantmen into combat zones.

Many Americans regard this state of affairs as an absurd anachronism. Moreover, many circles are of the opinion that it is even a greater anachronism to send American-owned ships to places like Iceland under the flag of Panama.

Mr. Hull's views carry much weight throughout the country and in Congress, where already there has appeared a movement for repeal of the Neutrality Act.—Reuter.

Four More Death Sentences in Paris

Vichy, Sept. 23.

The new state tribunal at Paris yesterday sentenced 35 communists and acquitted 12 on charges of efforts to undermine the state authority.

Four of those convicted were given the death sentence. Two were sentenced to life terms of hard labour, while one other received 20 years of hard labour. Other communists, including nine women, received sentences of from one to 10 years at hard labour.—United Press.

Germans Shoot More Frenchmen In Paris and Lille

Vichy, Sept. 23.

THREE more Frenchmen have been shot, according to a communique issued by the German military headquarters at Lille.

The communique says the Frenchmen were Communists and they were shot for repeated crimes in which they used explosives, and for arson. The men were sentenced to death on August 23.—Reuter.

The British Broadcasting Corporation announced last night that four more persons have been shot by the Germans in Paris and 12 others given prison terms, including several life sentences. Four women are included in this group but it is not known whether or not any of them have been executed.

Blackout Enforced in Paris

Paris, Sept. 23.

New extensive regulations, replacing all previous ones, were issued by German occupation authorities for all matters pertaining to the "defence of Paris."

The new regulations were published on the front pages of all local newspapers and posted throughout the city. They provide for new methods of blockout applying to dwellings and vehicles. Detailed instructions were released for the evacuation of houses in case of fire through incendiary bombs.

Meanwhile, the "Petit Parisien" announced that about ten persons were arrested recently following the distribution of Communist pamphlets in numerous factories of the Paris district. A printing plant as well as arms and munitions were seized.—Havas Telemondial.

Whole Country May be Occupied

New York, Sept. 22.

The Associated Press reported from Berne that authoritative sources there declared that some elements in Vichy fear that all France may be occupied if anti-German shootings and sabotage, attributed to the Communists, persist in the occupied zone.

Marshal Petain's radio address yesterday, it was said, was important primarily as an appeal for French unity against the danger of grave new difficulties with the Nazi occupation Army.

The Associated Press said that according to these sources Marshal Petain put himself forward as a symbol of unity to keep France's present status until the outcome of the war is decided.

Travellers returning from Vichy reported a sharp change of opinion in unoccupied zones, which was attributed chiefly to the belief that the war trend may change and that the hostilities were prolonged by the Russian campaign and the United States position.—Domei.

Germans to Shoot Hostages in Belgium

New York, Sept. 23.

Twenty-five Belgians are being held as hostages at Tournai for the killing of two German policemen on September 7. If those who killed the Germans are not found within ten days these hostages will be executed.

In future, hostages will be shot each time a German is killed by Belgians, unless the killers are immediately discovered. This is the gist of an official announcement published in the Belgian press by General Baron von Faulkenhausen, according to the Berlin correspondent of the "New York Times."

The announcement says that the German police were shot while investigating the shooting of the Rexist leader at Tournai. It added that all political prisoners in Belgium will be considered as hostages.—Reuter.

Desolation on Smolensk Front —But No Sign of Despondency

By Reuters Special Correspondent in Russia

Yelnya (Smolensk Front) Sept. 23.

I AM writing this despatch from Yelnya, the principal town of the large salient which the Russians recaptured after smashing eight German divisions in a month-long battle which has proved one of the war's fiercest struggles. It is now nearly a week since I left Moscow on the first trip to the front accorded to foreign journalists. Since then I have travelled along many roads, incredible roads, along the Smolensk sector of the eastern front.

I have talked with soldiers who fought through the entire campaign which only ended with the German failure to break through to Moscow and who have since fought in operations which led to the recapture of a considerable section of Russian territory. I sat in an open air mess with officers of one division barely one mile from the front lines while an artillery duel was in full progress. One night I spent with a front-line battery. Another night I spent at a front-line hospital sleeping on a stretcher.

I talked with pilots who had just landed after bombing German aerodromes behind Smolensk. At Viasma I was myself bombed. In this recaptured section of Russian soil I saw all the horrors of war I saw villages completely flattened out by gunfire and bombs. I saw graves of thousands of Germans and Russians. I saw much wretchedness. I saw many Guernicas (Guernica was a Spanish town destroyed by German airmen during the Spanish civil war). I saw towns and villages which had been wantonly burned out by the Germans in their "terror raids."

No Sign of Despondency

I talked with inhabitants who had lost everything and yet returned with the Russian army to the place which once had been home. I have also seen women milking cows and children playing happily within a few miles of the front line and with the roar of artillery filling the lovely autumn days. I have seen anger and hatred. But there is one thing I have not seen—I have seen no despondency.

One recaptured village I visited remains very vividly in my memory. Unlike so many others there were a few houses still standing but the only inhabitants were one peasant, three children and one blind woman and she had been rendered insane by the experiences through which she had passed. I saw her wandering through carrying from place to place her only possessions—one pail, one sheepskin and a few pathetic rags. But three children were already busy digging up potatoes from recaptured fields.

Devastation by Nazis

Hereabouts and eastwards the countryside was devastated by the Germans before they were driven out by a Russian pincer movement farther west. The result of this pincer movement was that thousands of Germans were killed or captured while other German forces were compelled to withdraw rapidly from a bottleneck, abandoning strong positions and masses of equipment.

The Germans are now 11 miles west of Yelnya and are being driven still farther away. Smolensk is still in German hands but the Russians are not very far off. In Yelnya the only building relatively intact is one church. The remainder of this town which formerly had 5,000 inhabitants now consists mainly of a few chimney stacks and heaps of rubble and ashes. A large number of inhabitants trapped by the sudden arrival of the Germans were formed into forced labour gangs and sent to the German rear and nobody knows what happened to them. But some escaped into woods or managed to reach Russian lines while others are still trickling back though there is nowhere in town left to live.

Burning Inferno

When the Germans decided to evacuate the town on the night of September 4 they ordered the remaining few hundred inhabitants, mostly old people and children, to assemble inside the church which they locked up. Before leaving the town the Germans systematically set fire to every house which had so far escaped destruction and it was into this burning inferno that Russian troops re-entered.

I travelled along a road where the Germans retreated before abandoning Yelnya. I started in the morning from Dorogobuzh which never has been in German hands but which was almost completely destroyed by terror raids during July. It was uncanny driving in darkness through an unknown town with the silhouettes of nothing but burnt out houses with the sky showing through all the windows like skulls instead of faces.

After wading through deep mud, I at least reached an army hut where I was given supper by the local commander and put up on heaps of straw.

Life Going on Normally

I will tell about Russian officers later. This morning, I drove out across the town that looked like a devastated part of Stepney. The army was generally taking care of people whose homes had been burned. But in villages around life seemed to go on strangely normally despite the fact that many thatched roofs had been blown away by blast and there were numerous craters in roadsides. There were pigs, geese and hens on the roads. But things were different on entering the country which was either no-man's-land or occupied by the Germans who had systematically destroyed or taken away all livestock which there had not been time to evacuate before they arrived.

In the no-man's-land, one of the fiercest battles had been fought in wide fields of over-ripe rye still uncut. I got to a village which had been the centre of this battle. Nothing was left of it but a few burned stumps, called Ushakovo, it stands on an advantageous height over-looking a semi-circle of woods a couple of miles distant, which were held by the Russians. The Germans had made this village their stronghold.

Labyrinth of Trenches

It was the Russians who advanced step by step, digging themselves in as they advanced, during several weeks from three directions till the Germans were finally forced to withdraw. Allotments round and through Ushakovo were a labyrinth of German trenches. Some 500 yards distant were lines—rapidly constructed by night—of Russian trenches and in between there were indentations where advancing Russian soldiers had ducked down when approaching the German lines.

Terrain occupied by the Germans was like a lunar landscape with shell-craters proving the accuracy of the Russian artillery. The fierceness of the battle was shown by a large mound fenced off and decorated with branches and wild flowers where hundreds of Russian soldiers were buried. German bodies filled numerous shell-holes now covered up.

The ground was littered with the remains of German equipment, newspapers, tin-hats and even private letters still legible despite the rain.

A couple of miles north there was a German observation post—a quarry dug to the side of a hillock with well-made galleries and dug-outs and with furniture stolen from villages.—Reuter.

*Japanese Landing Near Hongkong Reported

(Continued from page 1)

including the Fourth, 20th, 26th, and the 27th Armies.

In their drive southward, the left wing of the Japanese forces annihilated the 59th and 102nd Divisions of the Chungking Fourth Army, and the new 10th and 11th Divisions of the 58th Army, with enemy losses totalling 4,000 dead. Huge quantities of arms, ammunition, and other war supplies were seized by the Japanese.

Six Japanese units at noon today established a bridgehead northwest of Pingkiang to move south of the river to join in operation there, reports said.

Encirclement Claimed

In the encirclement operations south of the Mi, four Japanese formations launched attacks from the Wukow and Tsingkiangkow areas. One unit reduced Peiniamiao, and was last reported continuing south.

The other three detachments were advancing from a line connecting Yenkiapu and Yukowan, a distance of seven kilometres.

Intense fighting was reported going on west of Pingkiang as the 14 Japanese detachments which crossed the Mi following the reduction of Changlokai clashed with the main body of the Chungking 26th Army.

The Japanese forces were advancing east along the river driving back the enemy in bitter hand-to-hand engagements, having last night thrust into Wengkiangshih.

Meanwhile, further reports revealed that 12 Chungking divisions were deployed along a 150-kilometre line connecting Siangying, Kintsing, and Pingkiang, under General Hsueh Yueh, Commander of the Chungking Ninth War Zone, in a move to defend Changsha, capital of Hunan Province.

In the Siangyin sector on the southern shore of Lake Tungting, were massed the 197th Division, with the 99th, 92nd, and 95th Divisions concentrated on both sides of the Canton-Hankow Railway. The 140th, 32nd, 41st, and 44th Divisions were concentrated in the area between Kintsing and Wukowshih.—Domei.

Two Italian Ships Sunk by British Submarines

London, Sept. 23.

Two Italian liners were destroyed and it was probable that a third was damaged when British submarines of the Mediterranean fleet, patrolling the central Mediterranean, "successfully attacked a fast and heavily escorted Italian convoy carrying reinforcements to Libya," according to an Admiralty announcement yesterday.

"The convoy consisted of three liners, two of which were destroyed and it was probable the third was damaged. One liner of this convoy was similar to the Vulcania, of 24,469 tons and the other two were approximately of the same tonnage," said the Admiralty.—United Press.

Attack in Region of Tripoli

Cairo, Sept. 23.

"A series of successful attacks were made on enemy shipping in the region of Tripoli recently," states an R.A.F. Middle East communique. "In one of these carried out by bombers of the R.A.F. one large schooner received several direct hits and the crew immediately abandoned the ship which was left a mass of flames.

"Another schooner after being hit blew up with such terrific force that one of our aircraft making the attack was destroyed by the blast. On Sept. 21 a heavily laden merchant ship off Kerkenna was bombed and set on fire and left sinking. An enemy destroyer just off Tripoli was successfully attacked.

"Benghazi was raided on the night of Sept. 20 by heavy bombers of the R.A.F., several hits being scored on the central and outer moles. From these operations two of our aircraft are missing."—Reuter.

Italian Claims Refuted

London, Sept. 23.

It is learned in London that an attack was made on shipping at Gibraltar last Saturday. A hulk was sunk, but the rest of an Italian High Command communique claiming that special Italian naval craft penetrated the roadstead and inner harbour of Gibraltar and sank a 10,000 ton tanker, another 600 ton tanker, a steamer of 6,000 tons and damaged a 12,000 ton vessel is grossly exaggerated.—Reuter.

Loss of Kiev Far From Being Knock Out Blow

By "Annalist"

London, Sept. 23.

It would be idle to deny that the loss of Kiev is a serious blow. The destruction and wreckage of this beautiful old town is a loss to civilisation but it is far from being a knock-out blow either to the Soviet forces in general or those of Marshal Budenny in particular.

It shows that if a determined commander is prepared to pay the price he can achieve very considerable successes but the price at Kiev must have been appallingly high and the question is bound to arise sooner or later how often will the Germans be able to afford it? With the conquest of each position a new one seems to rear itself before the German advance and new armies appear which show the same undaunted resolution of those who have fallen back after inflicting a maximum of punishment on the enemy.

Significant Point

It is significant that the Germans seized the moment of Kiev to publish their first detailed list of alleged losses in the first three months of the campaign. Although over 400,000 casualties are admitted the figures are felt by experts to be ridiculously low and it is evident that the High Command waited for some success to sugar the pill before they dared make any announcement.—Reuter.

Isolationist to Ask Congress to Declare War

Washington, Sept. 23.

Mr. Hamilton Fish, staunch isolationist Republican Representative of New York, early today revealed that he would place before Congress next week a resolution to declare war against Germany.

He made this announcement after earlier stating that President Roosevelt should present such a resolution to Congress.

Mr. Fish said that he believed that an "attempt soon will be made to put us in an undeclared war."

He then pointed out that it was "clearly the function of Congress, and Congress alone, under the constitution to declare war."

Issue Crystal Clear

Explaining the purpose of his proposal, he added, "The issue is crystal clear—shall we go to war or stay out? I want to bring the issue to a head in a constitutional and an American way."

He disclosed that he had already drawn up the resolution and if it were not acted upon by the House Foreign Affairs Committee he would seek to attach it as a rider to the forthcoming new lend-lease appropriation bill or some other legislation.

Predicts Failure

Washington, Sept. 23.

Representative Hamilton Fish, ardent isolationist Republican from New York, yesterday challenged President Roosevelt to "do the only honest and honourable thing" and present a resolution to Congress asking for a declaration of war against Germany.

Representative Fish said the time had arrived when the country must face the issue squarely. He also predicted that the war resolution would fail by a 2 to 1 vote in the House.

Representative Fish said that the President, unless he was ready to present the war issue, should clarify his "shoot first" order to the United States Navy so that it would not mean American warships must sink Axis warships wherever they are found.—United Press.

*Russians Staging Counter Attacks

(Continued from page 1)

High Command claimed today in a special communique regarding fighting east of Kiev.

Alleging that Russian attempts to smash through the German ring of steel east of Kiev had failed, the High Command asserted that there were increasing indications of a "dissolution of the Soviet armies there."

Officers and commissars in many cases fled and left Soviet troops to save themselves, but they also were captured and the number of Soviet prisoners in this battle has increased to 380,000 men, the special communique alleged.

More than 570 Red tanks and 2,100 field pieces were either seized or destroyed and the figures continued to increase steadily, the communique claimed.

C.-in-C. Said Captured

The Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Fifth Army was captured, it added.

The regular noon communique of the High Command continued to list successes scored by the Luftwaffe against the Soviet navy and shipping.

A Soviet cruiser south of Odessa was set on fire yesterday by German dive-bombers which also scored hits on a torpedo boat and a patrol boat and destroyed nine Soviet freighters, totalling 15,000 tons, the communique said.

A Soviet cruiser and a destroyer were sunk and direct hits were scored on another cruiser and two destroyers and a tanker was set on fire in waters around Kronstadt, the communique reported.

Successful and effective aerial attacks were carried out against Soviet military establishments in Leningrad and against railroad junctions in the vicinity of Briansk, Kharkov and in the Crimea, the High Command announced.

The armies of Colonel-General Baron Maximillian von Weichs and General-of-Infantry Heinrich von Stuelpnagel primarily participated in this offensive, the communique disclosed.

Nazis Drive on Kharkov

Nazi sources yesterday expressed belief German troops were within 35 or 40 miles of Kharkov, industrial centre of the Ukraine.

Kharkov, a city of 835,000 population, not only is an industrial centre but an important junction of railroad lines and roads connecting Ukrainean farmland and industries with the Donetz basin and the Russian hinterland.

Kharkov also has the most important tank and tractor factories, which have been supplying the armies of Marshal Semion Budenny. There are five aviation plants, four munitions, plants, two side arms factories, two chemical plants and a gun foundry in Kharkov.

30 Soviet Divisions Destroyed

Competent German sources last night reported that German armed forces had sunk or damaged 27 Soviet ships, including 16 warships, and had "destroyed" 30 Soviet divisions totalling approximately 360,000 troops in a systematic crushing of four Red Armies trapped east of Kiev.

German informed sources said that in a pocket east of Kiev, a unit of the German Tank Corps had destroyed 20 Soviet tanks, including six giant 52-ton tanks, two 44-tonners and 10 32-tonners.

According to D.N.B., official German news agency, approximately 30 Russian divisions thus far have been destroyed in the "battle of annihilation" east of Kiev. D.N.B. said the Red Armies there were in a stage of greatest confusion.

Although the names of cities and sectors involved in the fighting were omitted from German reports, these reports gave the outline of a picture similar to those which were seen after completion of the encirclement at Bialystok, Minsk, Smolensk and Uman where the Russians were said to have suffered huge casualties.

Closing in on Leningrad

German quarters indicated that operations east of Poltava were progressing and inferred that the important military and industrial centre of Charkov (Kharkov) might be directly threatened soon.

Authorized quarters stated that the German ring was drawing steadily tighter around Leningrad, while action by German armed forces was progressing over the entire front.

D.N.B., official agency, said that Luftwaffe units on Monday made heavy attacks on Russian troop concentrations, inflicting heavy losses in men and material. In the central sector of the front, an aircraft plant was heavily bombed. Five planes were destroyed on the ground and 10 others were damaged.

German warplanes carried out unceasing attacks on field positions, pill boxes, vehicles and troop concentrations around Leningrad on Sunday and also heavily attacked the Kronstadt fortress, said D.N.B.

German bombers also pounded retreating Russian forces east of Kiev, and in one sector alone 200 vehicles were destroyed. Russian lines of communications were bombed, several railway stations were destroyed and tracks were torn up.—United Press.

First Soldiers of Britain, U.S. Meet

General George Marshall (left), Chief of Staff of the United States Army, chatting with General Sir John Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, during the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting at sea.

Serious Discontent, Unrest Said Prevailing in Italy

London, Sept. 23.

STARTLING disclosures of unrest and discontent in the Italian army and Fascist party and the presence of Gestapo agents and watchers in all Italian services and departments of State are referred to by "The Times."

Italian officers, it is reported, certainly believe Hitler asked Mussolini to send more men to Russia and to call more civilians to the Colours. Even the Italian soldiers who have gone to Russia are not properly equipped and have not yet seen the battlefield, it is further stated. How then, it is asked, are others to be equipped when Libya demands so much?

In conversation, Italian officers have said that the army, depleted for other fronts, could not defend Italy in face of a direct assault. Only the police, Italian and German, are properly fitted out.

Such views inside the army are matched by the prevailing mood of many of the Fascist party's rank and file.

Leader of Malcontents

The right wing of malcontents dreams of support for the dynasty, army, clergy and financiers and has in mind a leader who ought to remain nameless. The left wing hopes for support of the peasantry and emigres abroad, but each group wishes to preserve a kind of Fascism.

Remarking that Mussolini had faced similarly widespread moods before and overcome them, "The Times" says he is supported and prompted by the Gestapo who conclude that certainly any changes Mussolini makes will have to be approved by his superior officers in Berlin, even if they have not actually dictated them.

Nazi Troops in Italy

Commenting on this state of affairs in Italy, the "Daily Telegraph," after referring to an article by Farinacci, one-time party secretary, and a statement by Serena, Public Works Minister, remarks on the apprehension of Italy's rulers about the firmness of their home front. It is stated that the Italian home front, however, cannot break because it is far too well guarded and controlled by swarms of the Gestapo and masses of German troops in Italy.

Asking where are the "3,000,000 bayonets" Mussolini spoke of long ago, the "Telegraph" comments that if the Blackshirt Legion in Russia has seen any fighting the Germans have been careful not to publicise it, adding that the Italian army has done nothing for months, apart from garrisoning Greece and country districts of occupied France.

Italy has almost more to hope for from defeat than victory, the "Telegraph" adds.—Reuter.

Washington to Return Funds To Philippines

Washington, Sept. 23.

Sr. Joaquin Elizalde, Philippines Resident Commissioner in Washington, yesterday was to confer immediately with the War Department regarding a bill setting aside US$53,000,000 or US$54,000,000 of Philippine funds for strengthening the islands' defences.

Informed sources said the funds probably will be used principally for combat aircraft, motor torpedo boats, artillery and small arms. Some also may be used for fortifications and other construction work.

A draft of the proposed legislation was accompanied by a letter from Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, urging enactment of the bill, which was submitted to the House and Senate military committees for introduction in both houses, but at the last minute it was withdrawn.

Reasons For Withdrawal

Senate military quarters said the withdrawal was requested by the War Department for the purpose of making minor changes. However, Philippine quarters said the principal reason was to give Sr. Elizalde time to confer further with Manila on provisions in the proposed bill.

Informed sources believed few if any important changes would be made. Reliable sources understood the salient points of the proposed bill include modification of the Philippine Independence Act to permit use of sugar and gold funds for national defence purposes instead of purely economic purposes.

The Secretaries of War and Navy, acting in co-operation with the Philippine Government, will determine what the funds shall be used for.

The bill also contains a provision authorizing the repayment of the US$10,000,000 set aside by President Roosevelt from emergency funds in connection with incorporation of the Philippine armed forces into the United States Army.

The proposed bill simply authorizes the use of funds and would not appropriate any money, hence probably it will be necessary to introduce appropriations bills as the funds are needed.

Owed to Philippines

The US$53,000,000 or US$54,000,000 is owed to the Philippines from sugar taxes and gold devaluation profits.

It was understood that the Administration move followed a request by President Manuel L. Quezon of the Commonwealth some months ago for such action, involving about US$23,000,000 due the Commonwealth as a result of the American dollar devaluation and US$31,000,000 accruing from excise tax collections.

Informed sources understood the funds could be used for Philippine defence if the Commonwealth requested such aid and U.S. Army and Navy chiefs in the Philippines approved the requests. It was understood, however, that none of the funds can be used to pay wages but only for the purchase of materials.—United Press.

Another Flood Caused By Rainfall

The continuous rainfall yesterday resulted in a number of districts in the city and outskirts being submerged by water. Particularly affected was the area between Bubbling Well and Burkill Roads, various districts in the French Concession, especially along Avenue Joffre and districts in the western area.

Alhough not as copious as other rainfalls this season the continuous rain brought in its wake a mild flooding compared with the other serious floods of the past two months.

Competent circles stated that this has been one of the worst seasons for floods in many years. The intermittent invasion of the city by water was the despair of farmers and tillers of the soil. Chinese quarters last night stated, however, that the worst was over and they did not anticipate any more flood for some time.

Although pedestrians were greatly inconvenienced in crossing many streets and in many places had to do the usual splashing through water almost knee deep, motor cars and vehicular traffic continued as usual.

British Bomb Boulogne

London, Sept. 23.

A small number of bombers attacked docks at Boulogne last night in bad weather and all craft returned safely, the Air Ministry announced today.

Beaufort planes patrolling the Norwegian coast yesterday attacked and hit a "large enemy supply ship," the Air Ministry also said.—United Press.

America Plans Great Relief Expedition

Washington, Sept. 23.

The United States is drawing up plans for the greatest relief expedition of history—to feed and restore to health the undernourished hordes of Europe—after the war is over, it was learned today.

Plans include establishment of a huge store of foods and other relief articles to meet immediate problems and a longer-range plan to assure freedom of trade and an ample supply of raw materials for all nations.

The long-range plan is to be based on international trade agreements and, possibly, creation of a huge international bank to finance international transactions. A "Test-Tube" bank now is being formed as the Inter-American bank for the Western Hemisphere Republics.

A hint of the post-war plan was given by assistant Secretary of State Adolph A. Berle, Jr., at a reception by the exiled Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxembourg recently at the Luxembourg Legation.

"It is the plan of this government, when the first tide of barbarity shall be rolled back," he said, "to turn the full measure of its economic strength to bringing help, relief and sustenance to the tens of millions of families in many countries who are now hungry, cold, homeless, sick, separated or in prison by the ruthless act of a group of tyrants."

Small nations, he promised, will be able in the post-war world to "live in freedom." He asked for a general international accord "under which all countries are assured of participation in the economic life of the world."

Informed officials said the surplus producing nations of the Americans will play an important role in formulating the diplomatic policy whereby post-war plans will be carried out. They hoped that the other 20 American Republics will act as a bloc with the United States.

Fuller details of the plan are expected to be unfolded by leading officials in the future, both to encourage the resistance of conquered peoples, and to achieve national as well as international backing for the project.—United Press.

Allied Entry Into Teheran Denied

Simla, Sept. 23.

Recent reports that Allied troops had occupied Teheran are incorrect, states an official communique issued here. It says:

"Owing to atmospheric disturbances, communications with Iran and Iraq have been subjected to interference in the last few days. It has now been established that recent press and radio reports to the effect that Allied troops had occupied Teheran are incorrect. Allied forces are still encamped outside the city."—Reuter.

Germans Indicate U-Boat Attacks To Increase

Berlin, Sept. 23.

The tenor of morning newspapers' headlines and comments today indicated that U-boat activity against British shipping would be increased soon because the majority of the Russian Fleet had been crippled, thus allowing German submarines to return to the Atlantic.

The "Voelkischer Beobachten" said that German U-boats were mopping up and had increased hard blows against England.

Asserting that the Battle of the Atlantic was continuing, the Nazi Party organ said that England would discover that the Russian campaign would not relieve her in the Atlantic.

In this connection, the "Berliner Lokalanzeiger" claimed that "German U-boats and E-speed boats in the past ten days have sunk 300,000 tons of British shipping . . . London will notice how the sinking will be increased!"

No Details in Nazi Press

The German press, however, refrained from giving any details regarding the expected increase in U-boat activity.

German quarters, however, said that it was possible that a great number of Nazi submarines operating in the Baltic Sea had been released for other purposes as Russian naval activity had been crippled by the Luftwaffe's attacks and mine warfare.

The same quarters asserted that Russian naval units had been practically eliminated.

They pointed out that the issuance of the first details of the Luftwaffe's large attacks against Soviet warships in Kronstadt harbour on September 21 indicated that the Soviet Baltic Fleet had suffered severe losses.

According to German despatches, German bombers appeared over Kronstadt harbour despite strong Soviet defensive fire from warships in Kronstadt harbour and coastal anti-aircraft batteries.

Soviet Ships Said Damaged

The Russian battleship October Revolution received two direct hits amidships which apparently caused an explosion, completely destroying the vessel's bow and the ship began to burn, German reports said.

Six bombs were dropped in the ship's immediate vicinity.

The heavy cruiser Kirov also received two direct hits, according to German claims.

Another heavy cruiser was hit by four bombs and both sides of the ship were set on fire, while three destroyers and one light cruiser received direct hits and all were set on fire, German despatches further alleged.

One anti-aircraft vessel and a freighter of 2,000 tons sank after bomb hits, the reports added.—United Press.

THE CINEMA

"Dr. Kildare's Crisis"

Dr. James Kildare	Lew Ayres
Dr. Leonard Gillespie	Lionel Barrymore
Mary Lamont	Laraine Day
Douglas Lamont	Robert Young
Wayman	Nat Pendleton
Dr. Walter Carew	Walter Kingsford
Molly Byrd	Alma Kruger
Tommy	Bobs Watson
Nurse Parker	Nell Craig
Conover	George Reed
Mike	Frank Orth
Sally	Marie Blake
"Foghorn"	Horace MacMahon

Mr. Robert Young, newest addition to this popular medical mystery series, threatens to take an important part in the productions with his dramatic acting. The Latest of the "Dr. Kildare" series opened yesterday at the Roxy Theatre before a full house despite the heavy rain and met with the almost unanimous approval of all the followers. Mr. Lionel Barrymore, the veteran of the stage and screen as the venerable Dr. Gillespie, hums, haws, stutters and sings through his part as the hard-boiled but loveable doctor. The film departs but little from its predecessors. This time, Mr. Young plays the part of Miss Laraine Day's brother, who is ill with epilepsy. Knowing this to be a hereditary disease, Miss Day refuses to marry young Dr. Kildare. Into the picture steps old Dr. Gillespie, wheel-chair and all. Amid comedy sequences, there are tense dramatic moments and poignant emotional scenes and the ending is the usually happy one. Of considerable interest to all, will be the scenes of the human heart actually beating through new developments in X-ray and camera technique, and modern hydrotherapy for infantile paralysis victims is demonstrated by Mr. Ayres and Mr. Bob Watson with authentic equipment.—L.T.T.

Conference Will Discuss Post-War Reconstruction

London, Sept. 23.

The main items for debate at the forthcoming inter-Allied conference in London shortly, says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent, will probably be the Atlantic charter signed by Mr. Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt and plans for post-war reconstruction in all Allied countries.

Mr. Churchill will be the principal British representative. Russia will be represented for the first time at these conferences and her delegate is expected to be the Soviet Ambassador, M. Ivan Maisky.

All Allied countries will naturally subscribe to the aims of the Atlantic charter. It is thought that post-war plans will be discussed for a switch-over from war to peace-time production, including collection and storage of raw materials and their distribution where the need is greatest in countries concerned.

The idea, it is assumed, is that reconstruction shall be tackled as an international problem with mutual co-operation instead of leaving each country to act as it finds possible.—Reuter.

Eden Sees Greek Premier, Turkish Ambassador

London, Sept. 23.

Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, today saw the Turkish Ambassador in London, and later the Greek Premier, who arrived in England with King George of Greece yesterday.

Mr. Eden has also arranged to see M. Ivan Maisky, Russian Ambassador to Britain, and Mr. John Winant, American Ambassador to Britain.—Reuter.

A Splendid Appetite

Even In The Hot Weather!

Some children are quickly upset by hot weather. They become tired and listless, lose appetite, are often feverish and subject to chills, stomach disorder and other symptoms of upset health.

In most such cases an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets will make all the difference, keeping the child in good health and spirits throughout the hot season. Originated by a medical child specialist for the correction of little children's stomach, bowel and teething troubles, the tablets are easy to give, being pleasant to take. Accuracy of dosage is assured by the tablet form in which they are put up.

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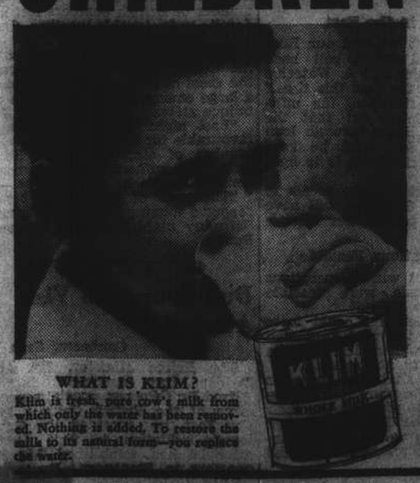

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Chinese Oppose Any Change in Status of Settlement

COINCIDENT with the announcement made by Mr. J. H. Liddell, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, urging all people in Shanghai to restore law and order and to preserve the international status of the city, the "Shing Sheng News Agency" quotes well informed circles as saying that British and Americans as well as nationals of other countries in Shanghai should co-operate closely in keeping Shanghai aloof from international changes and asserting that no conciliation or appeasement here will help to maintain the status quo. Chinese help is promised.

The agency's report which was published by the "Shun Pao" yesterday just below Mr. Liddell's statement expresses concern over the recent developments in the Settlement and its status, explaining that any party seeking to upset the balance of power in the Settlement here will not be viewed with tolerance by people upholding righteousness. Based upon such a view, the Chinese report says, well informed circles believe that conciliation will not be a good reaction toward the "new danger confronting the Settlement."

Although the report does not mention specially the "recent developments," observers believe that they refer to shootings of Japanese and subsequent Japanese reaction. The best way of tiding over the crisis, the report continues, is to adopt a strong attitude with all interested Powers giving support to the Council and refusing any demand for a change of the present status of the Settlement.

If this policy is not carried out then the legal status preserved during the past 100 years will disappear. Shanghai has become the bone of contention of international influence, the report further explains, and to protect all residents here Britain and the United States should closely unite with other countries in maintaining the present status. Although the international situation may undergo changes, there should be no change of the above mentioned policy in Shanghai. Nationals of other countries here are urged to co-operate with the British and Americans in order to assure a brighter future while "the Chinese will naturally do their best to crown the joint efforts with success."

An attack on the "North-China Daily News," for publishing an article on terrorism in Shanghai during the past year, was made yesterday by the "Sin Shun Pao," a Japanese owned Chinese language paper. Quoting Lieutenant-Colonel Akiyama, Chief of the Press Information Department of the Japanese Army, the paper accused the "North-China Daily News" of encouraging terrorist acts in Shanghai by regarding the "anti-Japanese group" as a body of heroes and speaking in praise of it.

Claiming that this paper is an organ of the British Government (which is not the case) and that the article has vividly exposed the hostility of official British circles toward the Japanese Army, the "Sin Shun Pao" published, in part, the article which had appeared in this journal.

That the article in question has been completely misunderstood may be seen in the following comparison of one of the paragraphs of the item. The "North-China Daily News" stated at the end of the article that "the average Shanghailander has become accustomed to terrorist activities and the shooting of a Japanese gendarme or sailor has ceased to create a sensation. It has become, in the past year, as ordinary as an armed robbery—and this crime is almost a daily affair." This was interpreted as follows: "Terrorist cases against Japanese military men cannot create a sensation among Shanghai residents in general. The terrorist cases that have occurred during the past year are only cases of robbers carrying arms. They do not require close attention."

The "Sin Shun Pao" concludes by saying that "from the tone of the article, it praises the barbarous (they were called useless by this paper) acts of the terrorist elements. The "North-China Daily News" is an organ of British circles in Shanghai; it is so bold as to do something hostile to Japan. It will be absolutely necessary for Japan to pay close attention to this matter."

Arrival of Papers To Commence Titlebaum Trial

Captain W. H. Wilterdink, appointed by the U.S. Court for China to defend Sam Titlebaum, was yesterday ready with his case and was prepared to appear in court as soon as Mr. Leighton Shields, D.A., had all his papers in order.

It was learned that until the arrival of several important documents from Washington, the trial of the former U.S. Deputy Marshal on three counts of having concealed his identity, would have to remain adjourned.

It could not be ascertained when these papers would arrive in Shanghai despite the fact that they were forwarded here by air mail. The air mail service, it was pointed out, was irregular and at times far behind or before schedule.

Important Bearing

Mr. Shields, prosecuting attorney for the U.S., pointed out that Titlebaum, should he be imprisoned, would have his sentence reduced by the number of days he has spent in the Ward Road Gaol to date.

Upon the arrival of these documents, which were described as having an important and interesting bearing on the case, the trial will immediately commence in the U.S. Court for China, Special Judge Nelson E. Lurton presiding. Upon the conclusion of the trial on three counts, it is expected that Titlebaum will be indicted on two more charges on which he was first arrested by the Shanghai Municipal Police.

Hovans Turned Over to Japanese Authorities

An official of the French police yesterday denied the report, appearing in a contemporary, to the effect that they had released Eugene Hovans, a man with many aliases and professions, on bail until October 1, when he is to appear at the Second Special District Court on the charge of having instigated the assassination of Mr. Serge I. Mamontoff on September 14.

The official revealed that Hovans, also known as Dr. Carl E. Clige and Eugene Pick, was brought to court on Monday morning on a warrant by the French police. During the session, a party of Japanese gendarmes appeared at the court and requested the judge to permit them to take Hovans for a few days in order to investigate his activities. This request was granted and Hovans was turned over to the Japanese.

Hovans, it may be recalled, was implicated by Mr. Mamontoff as the instigator of the crime. He was then detained by the French police for questioning. Later, detectives arrested Liu Fong-lin, a bodyguard in the employ of a wealthy Chinese residing in Mandalay Road, who confessed to having shot the Russian commission agent. He also implicated another Chinese, Tsang Sing-ouh, as the go-between.

When formally charged at the Second District Court last Wednesday, Hovans denied that he had hired the Chinese bodyguard to murder Mamontoff and claimed that he had never met the victim. It was later reported, however, that the Chinese bodyguard had admitted knowing Hovans. The case will be resumed in court on October 1.

Eclipse Well Observed In Kansu

Good results are said in reports from Kansu to have been obtained by Chinese scientists on September 21 in observing the eclipse of the sun which began as expected in that part of the country at 9.30 a.m. There were no clouds, the reports say, and the shadow of the moon began to "invade" the sun and at 10.5 a.m. one third of the sun was eaten up and the temperature began to drop until 10.50 and 37 seconds when the total eclipse occurred.

Chinese scientists even said that they had seen two of the eight planets, including Jupiter, in the east and west during the total eclipse. The eclipsed sun gave no light at 10.53 and 30 seconds and it kept doing so for three minutes also as expected. The phenomenon disappeared at 12.19 p.m. Carrying necessary instruments, more than 500 Chinese scientists and educated people observed the phenomenon on top of the Tungshan (mountain) in Lingtiao, Lanchow.

The eclipse has been filmed and pictures of it were taken by observers in an aeroplane. News of the eclipse was broadcast. Scientists have so far refused to disclose details of their findings to newspapermen, preferring to make a report later.

Confidence of Dr. Koo Raised in England

London, Sept. 23.

"Dr. Wellington Koo (Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain) in his broadcast on Sunday night gave an eloquent account of the situation of his country at the opening of the fifth year of its valiant struggle for independence and possession of its own soul," states the "Daily Telegraph."

"Every friend of freedom will rejoice in the Ambassador's confidence—well-grounded as he showed it to be—that China's battle against a predatory aggressor will be won.

"Dr. Koo, throughout his brilliant career as a statesman and diplomat, has been among the architects of a new China. He has lived to see the greatest of all its problems, namely creation of a living national spirit, hastened to solution by the brutal attack of a Power whose very objective is to defeat that purpose and keep the Chinese people in division, subjection and helplessness."

Here are the elements of one of the great tasks of history, the "Daily Telegraph" adds, and to that "our Empire is taking part in measures of co-operation against the Japanese aggressor. It is our duty to increase that pressure by all practicable means."—Reuter.

Condition of Japanese Victim Still Critical

The condition of Mr. Inosuke Shimada, an employee of the Nippon Insurance Co., who was shot by unidentified gunmen at the corner of Nanking and Shanse Roads shortly after 3 p.m. on Monday, continued to be critical yesterday. An operation was performed on the wounded Japanese at the Foo Ming Hospital shortly after his arrival there. The Chinese pedestrian, also hit in the shooting affair, was on his way to recovery yesterday.

Investigations into the case are being continued by detectives from Central Station, but no developments have been reported so far. One of the bullets was sent to the ballistic department of the S.M.P. for examination, but it was learned that no firearm to fit the bullet had been registered with police.

Striking Shoemakers Resume Work

The labour situation in the city improved somewhat yesterday when about 1,000 shoemakers resumed work after their employers had promised to review their working conditions. The strike was first declared on September 17, when some 500 employees of shoe shops walked out after presenting their managements with demands for an increase in pay. The strike spread to other shops during the next two days and the number of strikers was increased to about 1,000 by Saturday.

All the other disputes, involving approximately 3,300 workers, continued without change yesterday. The strikers are the employees of Peter's Brockade Co., Ya Mao Coal Storage Co., foreign style furniture establishments and paper box factories.

Court Confiscates Morphine

The First Special District Court yesterday confiscated about $20,000 worth of morphine, alleged to be property of a Chinese drug hong at 61 Lloyd Road. The hong, which was recently raided by the police, was alleged to have advertised in a Chinese newspaper for the sale of pills which would enable opium-smokers to get rid of the habit.

It was further alleged that the pills contained more morphine than law allowed. As the court only issued a warrant for the seizure of the drug in the hong, the proprietor of the hong did not appear in court but the judge ordered that the proprietor be brought before the court at the next hearing on September 25.

Flames Finish Nazi Plane in Russia

Russian soldiers and collective farmers watch flames consume a German raiding plane after it had been shot down in an attempt to reach Moscow. The object to the right of the blazing plane appears to be the plane's tail assembly.

Cathedral Property Sale Is Shelved

The proposed sale of a strip of land on the west side of the Cathedral compound including the area known as the Honan Road lease and the servants' quarters and garage of the Deanery was shelved at a well-attended meeting of the subscribers to Holy Trinity Cathedral in the Church House, 243 Kiangse Road yesterday afternoon.

A motion regarding the sale requiring two thirds of the majority was lost by a couple of votes, it was learned from an informed source last night.

Kuling Boy Dies In R.A.F. Action Against Germany

News has been received by cable in Kuling that Mr. Bob Berkin, son of Mrs. C. M. Berkin, Kuling, was killed in action at the front. He was just over 19 years of age and had obtained his wings in June last, so his death must have taken place during one of his early flights in actual warfare.

Mr. Berkin was born in Kuling and received most of his schooling there, later going to Chefoo before sailing for England in 1937 where he joined the Royal Air Force at the outbreak of the war.

The sympathies of the entire Kuling British community go to his mother and other members of the family who are at home. The news of his death while in action for his country, was received in Shanghai yesterday by mail from Kuling.

Traffic Cases Heard In Police Court

Three traffic cases were heard by the Registrar, Mr. C. H. Haines, in H. M. Police Court yesterday. In the first, Mrs. A. N. Walker was fined three shillings or $11.25 for driving her car without a licence at 12.10 p.m. on Nanking Road near Kweichow Road. Defendant was absent but wrote in admitting the charge.

In the second case a fine of two shillings or $7.50 was imposed on Mr. W. M. Buchan who pleaded guilty a carge brought by the traffic department of the S.M.P. of keeping a car without a licence at 8.50 a.m. on August 30, on Kiangse near Kiukiang Road.

A caution was given to the third defendant, Mr. J. K. Ireland who was absent but wrote in admitting a charge of allowing his car to exceed the waiting period by 40 minutes between 10.40 a.m. to 12.20 p.m. on August 30, on Jinkee Road north side east of Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

Cooperation With Japan Urged by Decoux

Saigon, Sept. 23.

After stressing the importance of economic co-operation with Japan in a radio speech on Sunday night over the Saigon broadcasting station, Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, left for Hanoi yesterday afternoon.

During the three weeks that he has been here, Vice-Admiral Decoux took active part in the execution of the Franco-Japanese agreement calling for the joint defence of French Indo-China and the stationing of Japanese forces in the southern part of the country.

In his radio broadcast on Sunday night, Vice-Admiral Decoux pointed out that French Indo-China, since June, 1940, has suffered a virtual stoppage of trade with France. He added that strenuous efforts must be made to overcome the difficulties which have arisen as a sequel to this stoppage of trade.

The Governor-General pointed out that French Indo-China has much to expect from Japan in her fight to overcome the economic crisis now facing the country.—Domei.

Cloth Prices Expected To Drop Here

Prices of cloth are expected to drop in view of the decision made by the Stabilization Board of China to grant foreign exchange at official rates to Chinese, British and American cotton mills in Shanghai for buying foreign cotton for Shanghai's consumption, it is reported in the "China Evening News." In the past, it is said, these mills encountered many difficulties in obtaining small quantities of cotton owing to the Japanese control effected in occupied areas where the Japanese have been buying cotton at a very cheap price. Japanese cotton merchants are said to have been free from the restrictions.

Logos Association Opens With Talk by Dr. A. W. Kneucker

THE series of lectures of the Logos Association of Catholic Scientists was opened this year last Sunday by Dr. A. W. Kneucker, who talked about the position of medicine among the sciences. Dr. Kneucker, who is a surgeon, also gave a summary of present medicine and its aims from a philosophical point of view.

The Logos Association of Catholic Scientists was founded by a number of European Catholic Academicians two years ago under the patronage of His Excellency Monsignor A. Haousiee S.J., Bishop of Shanghai. The meetings of the Logos are held in 284 Nanzing Road.

Once every month, the Logos Association calls together its members and all-science loving people to a meeting, where a lecture is delivered concerning the different spheres of the universal branches of the human mind. The basic element of all these lectures is to prove that finally no divergences exist between faith and science. The Logos is directed by Dr. Bernard Stiener M.D., Professor of Philosophy.

Dr. A. W. Kneucker's lecture follows:—

Medicine Changes

After an introduction containing a short report on the history of medicine, Dr. Kneucker spoke in detail about medicine of today. It goes without saying that the modern ways of finding the correct diagnosis by means of technical progress have been a great advantage for medicine; on the other hand the care for pregnant women, the social hygiene, the exact knowledge of the diseases of advanced age have been a great help to improve individual health, vitality and to extend the average age of men. But the physician himself has not become more "medical" by that progress. He makes use of all the weapons of modern medical science, as X ray, endoscopic work, laboratory findings; but as to close observation of his patient, physicians of former times are superior to his colleague of today.

No wonder that physician and patient became alienated and that the patient, having no confidence in medical science, eventually asks a quack for advice. The physician's supreme ethical aims ought to be to keep close psychic contact with his patient and not only to cure him by adequate treatment but also to inspire him with confidence in medical science.

Influence of Chemistry

There can be no doubt that medicine is undergoing a great change nowadays, Dr. Kneucker declared.

While a few years ago the biological therapy was highly favoured and seemed apt to determine medical treatment, now the biological tendencies gave way to chemical ones. The invention of sulfonamides and their introduction into medicine have given the chance of successfully treating quite a lot of the most frequent and serious diseases, such as sepsis, streptococcel, puerperalsepsis, erysipelas and some veneral diseases. Thus medicine seems to have come entirely under the influence of pharmaceutical chemistry and it is very likely that the pharmaceutical chemistry will be able to alter medical treatment in future.

Another tendency of modern medicine is refinement. While a few decades ago there was only one general surgery, nowadays there are, owing to the specialization of the different branches, at least ten sub-divisions of surgery (eye, ear, nose, throat, jaw; brain surgery; lung, heart, sympathicus surgery; abdominal, urological, gynecological surgery; orthopaedics and so on.) It goes without saying that it is absolutely impossible for one single surgeon to master all those special surgeries.

Nearly the same can be said about internal medicine, which is rightly being divided into different sub-branches. Of course the superspecialization, so much dreaded by the opponents of specialization, is not to be defended. Many people, and not only the uninitiated ones among them, believe that the specialist has nothing to do but to deal with a certain part of diseases; but his most important task is research work even under such abnormal circumstances as he has to face in this town; but it is understood that scientific research work can be carried out only by a specialist.

Internal Treatments

Dr. Kneucker then talked about the tendency of medicine of today to use intern treatments instead of surgical ones. Certain gynecological and urological operations even seemed to become unnecessary by means of treatment with hormones. But for the time being surgical methods could not yet be abolished in favour of those treatments. A summary of the last results in cancer research work showed that any malignant tumor is nowadays being looked at as a general disease of the body. Serum reactions similar to the Wassermann test in syphilis clearly show that the body completely changes its reaction in meeting the tumor, and moreover that the tumor has a dominant influence upon the whole organism. Thus in future the surgical treatment might be abandoned, but for the time being there is no other way but operation or irradiation.

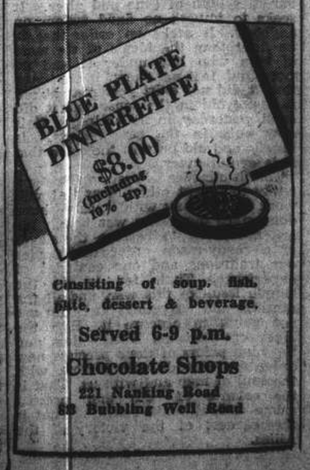
Is mankind going to become happier by the development of medicine? The author is afraid that it may not. As more people will be kept alive, the question of their being fed and clothed and housed will automatically arise. The middle-ages possessed in their numerous epidemics a sort of self-regulation among men; but in future there will not be anything of that sort. Neither the first nor the second world war have been decisively influenced by epidemics. Should there not be established a way for men to enable them to settle down wherever they would want to, mankind will still become shorter of room to move about, because men will be living under more favourable sanitary conditions. So the world will be doomed to keep control over the abundance of men by means of never ending wars. Whatever the advantage of the development of medicine may be, it cannot be overlooked that it means also a gigantic draw-back, Dr. Kneucker concluded.

Japanese Salvage Iron From Pres. Hoover

Tokyo, Sept. 23.

The "Asahi Shimbun" reported from Tokyo recently that the Kitagawa Industrial Shipping Company, surmounting difficulties in which the lives of divers had been risked, succeeded in salvaging 13,000 tons of iron from the 25,000-ton President Hoover which sank off Eastern Formosa in December, 1937.

The "Asahi" said this beat the world's record for such operations by 1,000 tons. The company won the bid and started salvaging operations in May, 1938.—United Press.



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"The Times" Pays Tribute to Lord Linlithgow

London, Sept. 23.

Commenting on the continuation of Lord Linlithgow's term as Viceroy of India, "The Times" says "The term will thus be extended to seven years. To find a parallel for such a long period of service, it is necessary to go back nearly a century to that Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie (Sir James Andrew Brown, first Marquis and tenth Earl of Dalhousie), who ruled on behalf of the East India Company from 1848 to 1856.

"Lord Linlithgow has earned this mark of his sovereign's confidence by outstanding services to India and the British Commonwealth. He has used the war itself to enlarge opportunities for Indians to prepare themselves for self-government, and it is no fault of his that those opportunities have been inadequately grasped. The notable service that Lord Linlithgow has rendered to the higher direction of Imperial strategy is well-known to the successive commanders-in-chief of the services in India and to a small circle in London although it will not be appreciated by the public until peace unseals military secrets.

"Lord Linlithgow has contributed materially to effective prosecution of the war in the eastern zone. The initiative for organizing the Eastern Group Conference lay largely with the Viceroy. Lord Linlithgow's contribution is now being greatly augmented by an organization established at Delhi which has inaugurated a policy of Commonwealth co-operation for war purposes which is certain to be of immense significance to the British Commonwealth and may have a decisive influence on the trend of events in the field."—Reuter.

It Is a Mistake to Be Complacent—Dr. Grady

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Dr. Henry Grady, President Roosevelt's special economic investigator in the Far East, who arrived in Bombay en route to Colombo, told Reuter today in an interview that the part of the world represented by India, Burma, Malaya, Dutch East Indies, the Philippines and South-China, was most important with respect to raw materials, both mineral and vegetable.

It was therefore, important, he said, that this area should make the fullest contribution by intensifying the production of raw materials so that Britain and the United States could be adequately supplied with materials needed for the production of war materials.

In emphasizing the need for maximum effort Dr. Grady stated that, while the tide seemed to be turning against the Axis at present, it would be a vital mistake to be complacent because complacency had been the cause of failure of many countries conquered by the Nazis.—Reuter.

Agreement on Chinese Immigration Into Burma

Rangoon, Sept. 23.

An agreement relating to Chinese immigration into Burma was reached on various important points at a conference between Chinese and Burmese delegations yesterday.

The points are not detailed in a communique which, however, states that they are subject to acceptance by the two Governments and to an agreement being reached on the remaining points.—Reuter.

Blackout for Lahore

Lahore, Sept. 23.

A night-long blackout has been ordered in Lahore and 12 other towns in the Lahore division from October 6 to October 13 in connection with the forthcoming air-defence exercises. Contravention of this order is punishable by imprisonment for six months and a fine.—Reuter.

Medical Heads To Join Mission

London, Sept. 23.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, has invited the President of the Royal College of Physicians, Sir Charles Wilson, to join the British mission to Russia, it is learned authoritatively.

Sir Charles Wilson will report to Mr. Churchill on the question of any medical aid that should be given to the Soviet Union.—Reuter.

U.S. Officer Dies When Honolulu Guard Opens Fire

Honolulu, Sept. 23.

Police officials yesterday revealed that Mr. John K. Yueng, Customs Guard, shot and killed Second Lieutenant Martin R. Connelly, 26, of the United States Army Air Corps during an altercation at Pier 8 late Sunday night. The shooting followed an argument concerning a package Lieutenant Connelly was carrying aboard his ship.

Army officials said that Lieutenant Connelly, whose home is in Syracuse, New York, was en route from Manila to San Francisco at the time of the incident.

A military board has been convened to investigate circumstances surrounding the shooting, Army officials revealed.

Police, after investigation, said that Mr. Yueng halted Lieutenant Connelly at the gate to the pier and asked to see contents of the package. The Army officer protested that he had been searched already but agreed to put the package on the table. In it, Mr. Yueng found scenic and family photographs.

Shot With Colt

Mr. Yueng then began searching Lieutenant Connelly, the police reported. Witnesses told the police that apparently words were exchanged between the two men although the nature of the argument was indistinguishable. Shortly thereafter Mr. Yueng pulled a .38 Colt and shot the Army officer in the chest.

Mr. Wande C. Hiberly, Customs Collector, said that Mr. Yueng shot Lieutenant Connelly "in the line of duty." He said no further details would be made available until he takes an official statement from Mr. Yueng later in the day.

Lieutenant Connelly's nearest relative is Mrs. P. J. Connelly of Syracuse, New York. He was not identified in any other manner.—United Press.

"Victory Swords" for Hitler and Mussolini

Tokyo, Sept. 23.

Mr. Mitsuru Toyama, President of the Black Dragon Society, yesterday presented specially made gold Japanese swords to Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini "in celebration of their successive victories" through the German and Italian Ambassadors here.—United Press.

Evacuation From Area Of Erupting Volcano Planned in Java

Batavia, Sept. 23.

Preparations to evacuate the populations of villages which might be imperilled if the eruption of the Gunung Semeroe volcano reaches danger point were started today.

The Semeroe volcano, 75 miles from Surabaya, is know as the "most dangerous" volcano in the whole of Java.

It is erupting slightly at present, with lava already having started flowing. Ash clouds were seen at Semarang, 240 miles away.

There was no intensification in the eruption this morning, according to reports from Surabaya.

The Semeroe volcano is believed to be connected with a small cone of the greater Kloed volcano underground. In 1918 the Kloed erupted, killing 30,000 persons.—United Press.

Smuts Sends Booklets On S. Africa's Fight To Allied Leaders

Pretoria, Sept. 23.

Copies of "Vanguard of Victory," an official book on the South African campaign in East Africa, are being sent by Field-Marshal Jan Smuts to Mr. Winston Churchill, Queen Wilhelmina, President Roosevelt, the Prime Ministers of the other Dominions, the Viceroy of India and the Commanders-in-Chief of the British armed forces.

Mr. Churchill's copy will be accompanied by the following message from Field-Marshal Smuts: "You said to Mussolini 'We will tear your empire to shreds and tatters.' South African forces have helped in doing so. I am sending you this booklet telling you how we did it."

To Queen Wilhelmina Field-Marshal Smuts says: "My dearest wish is that the glorious victories of our sons and daughters, worthy descendants of two great freedom-loving peoples, may also be the forerunner of eventual liberation of your Fatherland."

Field-Marshal Smuts has sent a copy of the book with a personal message to every South African who participated in the campaign, and Mrs. Smuts is sending a copy with a personal message to the relatives of every casualty in the campaign.—Reuter.

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Costs less because you use less . . . It's concentrated.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Shanghai Gasoline:

A Common Policy Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Considerable anxiety is felt by many users of gasoline for motor transport, arising out of reports and rumours of impending shortage of this essential commodity.

Customers of certain big oil companies have been circulated regarding rationing of supplies, payment by cash only, etc. It is apparent, however, that the oil companies are not co-operating in the matter of means of control. One sells freely, even to new customers. Another sets a definite limit to the amount of gasoline which may be drawn within one month. Still another adopts the practice of halving whatever amount of gasoline is asked for, even by old customers.

That definite attempts are being made by certain people to buy up gasoline for hoarding purposes is quite well known and full support should be given to all attempts to stop this sort of action. Is it not time, therefore, for the few big oil companies to shape, publicly announce and strictly enforce a common policy of rationing available supplies? Anything short of this plays right into the hands of the unscrupulous hoarders and profiteers with which this unhappy city is now blighted.

MOTORIST.

Shanghai, Sept. 23.

Roman Catholics:

And Attendance at Church

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—It is gratifyiny to read that more than one correspondent this morning has noted the congested condition of the Catholic Churches of this city. In spite of some four or five masses at each church the congestion remains and new churches are contemplated.

May I be allowed to suggest, however, that there may be something else than mere location to account for this state of affairs, because you will find the same conditions occur in Rue Montauban, in the many other French-Concession churches, in Siccawei, in the Western District, in Hongkew, and also the Eastern purlieus of our city.

MAMBA.

Shanghai, Sept. 23.

Where Is it ? :

The Tenants' Association

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—We very often read about a Tenants' Association which should be revived or founded, and it is often spoken about, former leaders complaining of the lack of interest among the Shanghailanders as far as this matter is concerned. I have asked among my friends if anyone knows where the seat of the association is and who is accepting application for membership. No one could give me an answer, although all were interested in joining such an association. I believe that if the seat would be known quite a lot of Shanghai's inhabitants would join it, as it is really necessary at these times, and I do not doubt that also some gentlemen, acquainted with the laws and habits, will be willing to help themselves and their fellow citizens. Perhaps it would be possible through your esteemed paper to get notice where we could join the association, as I am told some real estate companies have given most of their tenants notice to leave their premises just for the purpose of raising rents or making other arrangements than those running at the time.

READER.

Shanghai, Sept. 20.

Associated Charities:

The Latest Disbursements

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The Committee of the Associated Foreign Charities in Shanghai would be grateful if you could find space to publish the undermentioned list of allocations made at a meeting held on September 15 last from funds placed at its disposal by the Shanghai Municipal Council (Voluntary Entertainment Tax) and the Distributing Committee of the Loterie de Bienfaissance.

A. PULLEN,
Hon. Secretary.

Shanghai, Sept. 19.

Charity	Amount Allocated
Royal Society of St. George	$ 1,500
St. Andrews Society	1,250
St. Partick's Society	600
St. David's Society	300
Australian and New Zealand Societies	250
Canadian Society	250
American Association	500
Danish Benevolent Society	300
Swedish Benevolent Society	250
Finnish Benevolent Society	250
Portuguese Benevolent Society	2,500
Belgian Benevolent Society	200
Latvian Relief Fund	1,100
Lithuanian Benevolent Society	250
Estonian Benevolent Society	600
Polish Benevolent Society	250
Italian Benevolent Society	300
Hellenic Benevolent Society	250
Hungarian Relief Society	250
Deutsche Hilfe	300
Czechoslovak Circle Benevolent Section	250
British Women's Association	1,300
Mrs. Burton Sayers Work Party	750
American Women's Club Civic Dept.	500
Norwegian Benevolent Society	250
Shanghai Hebrew Relief Society (Shelter House)	400
Jewish Ladies Benevolent Society	400
Komor Charity Fund	250
Salvation Army	2,000
Kings Daughters Society	2,000
Foreign Y.M.C.A. Charity Fund	200
Y.W.C.A. Employment Bureau	250
The Cradle	1,500
Clarenden Girls Residential Club	1,300
B'Nai B'Rith Polyclinic	500
Community of Central European Jews	250
St. Francis Xaviers College	600
St. Joseph's Institute and Providence Orphanage	1,000
Catholic Federation Poor Relief	200
Holy Family Convent	200
Society St. Vincent de Paul	200
Sancta Sophia School	200
Russian Dining Hut & Hostel	4,000
Russian St. Tichon's Orphanage	1,000
Russian St. Olga's Orphanage	750
Russian White Flower Society	500
Russian Union of Army and Navy Men	200
Russian World War Invalids Union	250
Russian Benevolent Society	250
Russian C.B.C. Home for Aged Men (St. Philarete's Home)	250
Russian R.O.C. Home for Aged Women	250
Russian First Pushkin School	250
Russian Ladies Relief Committee	500
Russian Commercial School	500
Russian Women's League School	250
Russian Women's League Benevolent Society	200
Russian Union of Cossacks	200
Russian Women's Hostel	350
Russian Pupils Relief F. M. School	200
Russian St. Andrews Primary School	200
Russian Association of Former Pupils of Russian Imperial Institutes	200
Russian Teachers Association of the Russian Emigrants School	200
Russian Mary's Russian Red Cross Association	200
Russian Employees Association	200
Russian Hospital	500
	$37,350

The total sum received and distributed to various Charities in Shanghai to date is $634,518.00.

Nazi Breadline in Russia

Captured Nazis are shown receiving bread from Russian soldiers. Giving the lie to Nazis claims of only small losses in the fighting on the Russian front, tens of thousands of German prisoners are now in Soviet hands.

TO-DAY'S RADIO

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

XGDN

"The Voice of Democracy" in Shanghai
Medium Wave 208m. Frequency 1440kc.
Short Wave 11.62 mc/s, 25.31 metres
P. O. Box 433, Shanghai
Telephone 16967

To-day's Programme

7.30-12.10 Chinese Programme with News Broadcasts at 7.45 and 11.00 Chinese lesson from 8.15 to 8.45
12.10 Indian Programme
12.30 **Violin and Piano Solos**
12.45 **News in English**
1.00 News in Chinese
1.15 News in French
1.30 News in German
1.45 News in Russian
2.00 News in Czechoslovak
2.30 Dance Music for the Connoisseur
3.30 **Woman and Home**
4.30 Chinese Programme including
5.20 News
5.35 Professor Wei Chung-loh's Classical Concert
6.00 News
6.15 Commentary
7.00 Czechoslovak Programme
7.30 Dinner Time Music
8.00 Relay from the B.B.C.
8.30 **Kenneth Mackenzie's Request Programme—Tel. 16967**
9.00 News in English
9.20 **"As I see It." Talk by John Harford**
9.30 Patriotic Songs and Marches—British
10.00 **"The Pelican's Shadow"—Short Story by Margaret Kinnans Rawlings**
10.15 Melodies of Irving Berlin
10.30 "Under Her Window"—Serenades
11.00 **Late Night Final**
11.10 Dance Music
11.40 Moviegoers' News Summary
11.50-12.00 **News in Chinese**
(Programme details and Shortwave Schedules in Radio Flash)

BBC

The main items in the London programme which can be heard on GSV in the 16 metre band and later on GSF in the 19 and GSD in the 25 metre bands are:—

p.m.
8.00 NEWS, War Commentary and Listening Post.
8.30 Savannah.
9.15 B.B.C. Orchestra conducted by Sir Adrian Boult. Symphony No. 38 by Mozart and works by Wolff and Vaughan Williams.
10.00 News and News Commentary.
10.15 Starlight. Hero Durrance and partner on two pianos.
11.00 Britain Today.
11.15 Freedom Ferry.
Midnight Matters of Moment.
7.30 News letter in Cantonese on GSG 16 metre band.
7.45 French Programme on GSG 16 metre band.
10.30 News letters in Cantonese GSP 19 metre band.
10.30 News letters in Cantonese GSP 16 metre band.

395m. XMHD 760kc.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

CONCISE
CLEAR
CANDID

XMHD broadcasts news in English daily at 12.45 and 9 p.m. and news in Chinese daily at 12.30 and 9.15 p.m.

MAILS COMING AND GOING
EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS
WEATHER REPORTS
LOCAL EVENTS OF THE DAY

At other hours, the Shanghai Christian Broadcasting Association broadcasts in English and Chinese language programme of music and talks.

FRENCH BROADCASTING STATION

FFZ

183 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai
TELEPHONE 80567

Medium wave: 214m., 1400kc.
Short wave: 24.30m., 12.09mc.

Daily broadcast in four languages

Time table

12.00 Classical music.
1.00 News in French.
1.15 Assorted music (requests).
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners.
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students.
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin).
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Semi-classical music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert:

Carmen, opera by Bizet.

Reasons Why Nazis Have Failed To Make a New Order

(Special Commentary)

There are many reasons which contribute to the Nazis' failure to make a new order. Of these one of the most important is the fact that they have striven to make it in their own image. That image is the image of enslavement. For what we must never forget about the Nazi tyranny is that it began at home. The leaders of the régime sought, and to a large extent succeeded, to mould what was a great nation, a great race and a great culture, into a soulless military machine. And to think of Germany and her glorious past side by side with Nazidom and its eight-year record of cruelty, destruction and shame, is to see at once the difference between an order that is born and one that is made. Germany was born and Germany grew as a great and important ingredient in European culture. Europe, whose culture has influenced the civilization of the whole world, owes much to Germany. Nazidom, however, was made—made in the image of its makers, the misfits of a generation, men demonstrably unable to earn a living by normal avocations, men without culture, men without kindness, men without knowledge of Europe, men without knowledge of anything but their own resentments, which they have had the colossal impertinence to write large first into a German and then into a European creed.

It is essentially for this that their new order has failed and must continue to fail. It is machine-made, not culture-born. The Nazis have attempted to rivet it on to Europe with clamps of steel. Technology is its only science, propaganda its only art. This "ersatz" civilization, this machine-turned order, made in Germany and in the worst of Germany at that, is what the Nazis would impose on Europe, home of the richest and most diversified culture the world has yet known. Need we seek further for the reasons of failure?

Lessons of History

Indeed, history might have taught us that it was bound to fail. Human association and its ordering are not subject to the schematic even when the original scheme is good. The establishment of a schematic European order was first attempted by the Romans and theirs was the nearest approach to success. It was this because, with their borrowings from the Greeks, the Romans were in fact a "Herrenfolk" in the Europe of their day. They were superior in all the arts of living to the peoples to whom they brought their order. And the "Pax Romana," though grim in its enforcement, was in its enjoyment a graceful and gracious way of life.

To suggest a parallel with the Nazis in the Europe of today is to realize the preposterous impertinence, as well as the grotesque absurdity, of the Nazi assumptions. Look at any gathering of Nazi leaders, at the vulgar ostentation, the ganster parlour tricks. Look at the faces of Nazi leaders and dwell on the essential ruffianism of it all. Then think of the Sorbonne or the Collège de France, think of Oxford, Prague or Cracow, think even of English lower middle class life with its tolerant courtesies, its inherent respect for order, its essential civilization. Remember the Europe we have travelled, with its infinite variety of cultures; remember even the Germany that was, before books were banned, music mutilated and science distorted. And then think that this gang of corner-boys proclaim themselves the Romans of our day. Think.... but the Nazis would stop thought, and "pour cause!"

Failure of Schemes

After that of the Romans, Europe's other schematic empires have all been unqualified failures, from that of Charlemagne to that of [illegible]

[illegible] which the Dominions are doing are only a proof of what they are.....They are entirely self-governing. Their policies—social, economic, military and cultural—are in no way dependent on the Mother Country. Yet they unite with the Mother Country to form a living whole. The Dominions are a living refutation of the Nazi thesis that liberty is synonymous with decadence and that a system based upon freedom cannot last. In truth a system based upon freedom is the only one which can last."

At Odds With History

That is our creed, and there is our system which embodies it. And what we believe about our Commonwealth and Empire, we believe about Europe and the world. It is a creed that takes into account the varieties of human development and aspiration, varieties both of time and place. It seeks to impose no fixed system on anybody. It seeks an order that is no finer than the ideals of the mass of men who live under it, and no more foul. It is not "new" in the sense that it did not exist yesterday at all: it is not old in the sense that it did exist yesterday in its entirety. It is new only in the sense that it is kinetic and old only in the sense that it is evolutionary.

That is our idea of order and we are ready to accept other ideas that will work in harmony with it, as we have done since our order was born. We are not ready to become the slaves of a ready-made order that denies our traditions and our centuries of experience. That, for us, is the simple issue of this war, and all the rantings and wrigglings in Berlin are not going to obscure it. Both the black cross of the Nazi legions and the blue prints of their precious new order are at odds with history, with the soul of man and with us. That is the essence of both their present crime and ultimate futility. That is the earnest of the victory of the Allies.

Their Majesties Greet Greek King

London, Sept. 23.

The King and Queen drove to the station to meet the King of Greece last night. The Duke and Duchess of Kent, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Anthony Eden and other members of the Government also were present. A large crowd welcomed the Greek King with cheers.—Reuter.

Seven New Name[illegible] In Iranian Cabine[illegible]

Teheran, Sept. 23.

Seven new ministers are includ[illegible] in the reconstituted Iranian Cabin[illegible] which the Premier, M. Foroughi, h[illegible] presented to Parliament. The re[illegible]maining four members were in th[illegible] makeshift Cabinet formed after th[illegible] cessation of Iranian military resis[illegible]ance.

The most important new ministe[illegible] are: Foreign Affairs, Ali Sohail[illegible] formerly Minister of the Interior an[illegible] one-time Ambassador to Kabul; Wa[illegible] General Ahmed Nakhjevan, whom the Shah dismissed from the Wa[illegible] Ministry and threw into prison whe[illegible] cease fire was ordered; Interior, Gen[illegible]eral Amanolah Jahanbani, Russian educated, whom the Shah two year[illegible] ago in a moment of rage dismisse[illegible] from the Ministry of Industry an[illegible] deprived of his generalship; Educa[illegible]tion, Dr. Issa Sadiq, educated i[illegible] Cambridge, Paris and Columbia University.

The new Cabinet is regarded as politically strong. Two emissaries sent by the Government to the former Shah at Isfahan have returned bearing a letter in which the former Shah cedes all his property in Iran to the Iranian people. The Shah retains his enormous wealth deposited in foreign banks, mostly in America. It is estimated by some Iranians to total nearly £45,000,000.—Reuter.

P.A.A. Head to Get Guggenheim Medal

New York, Sept. 23.

Mr. Juan Trippe, president of Pan-American Airways, today was awarded the Daniel Guggenheim medal for notable achievements in the advancement of aeronautics.

The medal will be presented to him here on January 27, 1942.—United Press.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF SEPTEMBER 24, 1871

Our Tientsin correspondent writes that more heavy rains have fallen from the 11th to the 17th, and the water in the plains has risen considerably in consequence. The thermometer too has fallen to 50°, and the suffering of the country people who have sought refuge in Tientsin, and who are housed simply in matsheds has been thus greatly increased. The price of maize, millet and other ordinary food has already risen considerably, and the villagers are selling their cattle to be slaughtered, having no means of feeding them; so that another element of distress is preparing. By and bye, they will have no cattle to use for ploughing. All this prospective distress is painful enough in itself.

Darlan: Arch-Traitor of Vichy

BY THOMAS CADETT
In "London Calling"

UNTIL the clash in Syria began, quite a few people—more perhaps across the Atlantic than here in England—were inclined to give Vichy the benefit of the doubt. They took the view—more to the credit of their hearts than their heads—that probably Darlan was stalling for time; that he was accepting collaboration with Germany under duress; and that, in his own good time, he would turn upon the Nazis and bring France back into the fight for liberty that we are still waging for her.

But, in fact, there were plenty of signs that Darlan had definitely turned against us even before the fighting started in Syria. Apart from his uncomplaining acceptance of German tyranny and the bleeding white of her resources in food stuffs and materials, there was ample evidence that he was prepared to go far beyond the bare minimum of collaboration that the Germans would force on him. The most savage measures of repression were taken in France and the Vichy colonies against anyone even faintly suspect of a warm corner in his heart for General de Gaulle and the Free French. Surely only a man committed to the most abject surrender could find it in him to regard those who hold the spirit of national freedom and elementary patriotism as deadly enemies.

Similarly, in his attitude towards the British he went far beyond what the Germans could legitimately have expected. Believe me, full allowance was made here for the fact that France had been conquered by a country which rightly regarded Great Britain as her most dangerous enemy. It would have been no surprise to us, in view of this, if the Vichy Government had been cold but correct. But what we encountered was a bitter hostility, which has grown with every passing week and culminated in open fighting between the British and the French.

Britain the Enemy by Sea

The explanation of Darlan's attitude is pretty clear. In the first place Darlan is a sailor, and not a few French sailors—though by no means all, of course—have been brought up almost subconsciously in the tradition that, if Germany is the enemy by land, Great Britain is the enemy by sea. Setting aside the last war, most of the fighting France has done in the past at sea has in fact been against the British Navy. Any man in his senses, of course, would put all that aside in face of the eternal issue between France and Germany; and, in fact, I'm not suggesting that a long-standing hatred of the British Navy has been the cause of Darlan's hostility to us. But I am convinced that there is a perhaps subconscious background of traditional and professional enmity. On top of that there was the unhappy affair at Oran, where we were obliged to fire on French warships because they would not place themselves in such a position that they would not fall into German hands.

That, undoubtedly, did have a very strong effect on Darlan's mind. In fact, there is good reason to believe that even now he refers to the episode in the bitterest way. But even this, in my opinion, is not the major reason why Darlan has so definitely committed himself against us. After all, many Frenchmen who resented the Oran incident at the time have seen the light since; and many more who still resent it submerge that resentment in the feeling that whatever has happened in the past we are their sole hope for any future tolerable to a proud race.

Bad Judgment and Personal Ambition

No, not even Oran has been the prime cause of Darlan's hate. The real explanation lies in two things: bad judgment and personal ambition. I say bad judgment, because after the defeat of France last summer the vast mass of Frenchmen felt that there was no hope for us. They had seen their own vast military organizations swept away like leaves under a broom, and they felt that if France, with her much-vaunted military machine couldn't stand up to the Nazis, our chances of survival were hopeless. Darlan himself certainly held this view, and small blame to him or to anyone else who shared it at that time, although events have shown them to be wrong. Now when I said 'bad judgment,' I didn't simply mean bad judgment, say, last August, although I repeat events have shown Darlan and the others to be wrong. My point is that he has continued to hold the view that Germany will win, and, what is more, he is determined to do everything that he can to help Germany to win. And that is where the personal ambition comes in. Darlan came to power under the shadow of Marshal Pétain because he sought power, because he was, and is, ambitious. Now ambition is not necessarily a bad thing. A man might be inspired to take the lead by a spirit of the purest patriotism. But he does not take the side of his country's enemies, which of course is what Darlan is doing.

Seeking Power

Darlan backed the Nazis first, last and foremost because they were—as long as it suited them—ready to play with him if he would play with them. They were ready to give him power, in order that through him they might more easily exercise power themselves. Darlan can have no illusions about that, since he is getting orders from the Nazis every day, and carrying them out with a will. But he doesn't care. If the only way to have power is to enslave France under the Nazis—that is all right by him.

To Pay the Price

But there is another thing. Bad judgment and personal ambition are not quite the whole story. The other thing is called fear. Darlan realizes that not only his power, but almost certainly his own skin depend upon a German victory. I have not the slightest doubt in my mind that the day France is released from bondage will be marked by a most bloody retribution upon those Frenchmen who strove to keep their own country under the heel of the Boche. How can the arch-traitor, the leader of them all, Admiral Darlan, hope to escape? This is not a British threat, and I am only telling you what I think. But I repeat that from what I know of the French, Darlan will be called upon to pay the price of his crime against his own people by his own people. He must be well aware of that.

Our Bitter Enemy

And that, above all, is why we British, and all who wish us well, would be fools if we failed to look on this man as our most bitter enemy. He is intelligent, cunning, vindictive—almost everything in fact but courageous. Today, more than ever before, we can say about France: 'He that is not with us is against us.' Darlan is utterly, irretrievably against us. He is not just anti-British, he is pro-Boche. He doesn't only hate us, He likes—or pretends to like—the Germans, and speaks with affectionate admiration of Germany's New Order, that age-old order of tyranny that was old even before Nero's time. He will stop at nothing to keep his power and save his skin. Syria has shown us that. So has his attitude towards the German attack on Russia. He has already approved it as a crusade against Bolshevism; he has even gone so far as to encourage French volunteers to go to fight the Russians. I may add that I don't think he'll get much change out of that particular idea. I can't see many Frenchmen going off to face Russian bullets for Hitler's sake or even for Darlan's.

Man Who Made "Maisie" Popular

J. Walter Ruben, who may properly be credited with the "discovery" of one of the screen's favourite characters, "Maisie of Brooklyn," is a former writer, who became a director and is now a director-producer at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios. It was Mr. Ruben's insistence on the commercial value of the original Maisie script and his complete confidence in the suitability of versatile Ann Sothern for the part that swung the balance of opinion in the M-G-M studio his way.

Since then "Maisie" has engendered an increasingly long line of sequels, Miss Sothern's acting stock and personal popularity have soared as never before.

Mr. Ruben, who is known to all his Hollywood friends as "Jack," has a light casual manner when discussing his pictures. He has a schedule of future activity lined up that would terrify most persons: four pictures to star Joan Crawford, more films in the "Maisie" series, and an ambitious production starring Wallace Beery that deals with the mechanization of the cavalry.

The producer's face always lights up when an interviewer mentions "Maisie." He has written a biography of Maisie for the studio, just to simplify matters for the future. He knows all about Maisie, when she was born, her real name, her age too, the key-note to her character. He should know of course, for he invented Maisie.

How "Maisie" Was Born

He had wanted to write about Maisie for a long time. Two of his closest boyhood friends were Irish. Maisie is Irish too. She was named Mary Anastasia after her mother's favourite sister. She was born in a poor section of Brooklyn. She used to sleep near the fire for warmth. Mr. Ruben knows. He can describe her infancy in detail.

He wrote about her by chance. The studio wanted him to make a film in [illegible]hurry. There was a Wilson Colli[illegible] book, "Maisie," about a chorus [illegible], stranded "out West." That re[illegible]ded him of the Irish girl about [illegible]m he had wanted to write. He [illegible] the Collison name. Maisie [illegible]ier, and described his own char[illegible]r. He had never been quite sure [illegible]t Maisie should look like or what she should be, or who should [illegible] her, until he saw Ann Sothern [illegible] film. So he got Ann Sothern for [illegible] picture.

[illegible]. Ruben was quite astonished [illegible] exhibitors wrote in demanding [illegible]uel. So many letters came in [illegible]finally he made a sequel. Then [illegible]ade another and still another. [illegible]ie Was a Lady," plus the new [illegible] film. He says he thinks peo[illegible]e "Maisie" because the charac[illegible] honest. Mr. Ruben and his [illegible] of writers know the character [illegible] not change it.

[illegible] is not just a chorus girl with [illegible]art of gold," Mr. Ruben de[illegible] "That's what so many writers [illegible] They don't quite understand [illegible] Maisie doesn't want to go [illegible] straightening out other peo[illegible] problems. She always has a [illegible]em of her own, usually about a [illegible]at she's lost or is just trying [illegible]. She tries to forget about the [illegible] people. She tries to shrug it [illegible] Then she gets interested in one [illegible]e group; and the problem 'gets [illegible] her skill.' She can't forget [illegible] she gets 'mad.' She tells them [illegible]off. Usually it's a mood or a [illegible]t of view that makes her [illegible]' And her getting 'mad' clears [illegible] air. She doesn't do it inten[illegible]ally. She doesn't know what [illegible]y ought to do. She just in[illegible]ctively gets 'mad'."

Munition Factory in Bohemia Blows Up

London, Sept. 23.

An important munition works at Vlasin in southern Bohemia has been destroyed as a result of a violent explosion, according to news reaching Czechoslovak circles in London, says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

The works were concerned with filling shell cases with explosives. It is known that at least 90 Germans brought from the Reich to work in this factory are among the wounded and are now undergoing hospital treatment but nothing is known as to the number killed.

Following the explosion German troops immediately surrounded the wrecked buildings and an investigation was started, but thus far this has proved quite fruitless.

At almost the same time a power station at Trebenice was wrecked by another explosion. A great part of the buildings were destroyed.—Reuter.

Cary Grant Cast in "Mr. Twilight."

Ambitious plans for the filming of "Mr. Twilight," one of the more important pictures on Columbia's programme, were announced in Hollywood by Producer Everett Riskin.

George Stevens, who recently filmed the highly successful "Penny Serenade," was assigned as director.

Cary Grant was spotted in one stellar role and negotiations were opened with a view to making Melvyn Douglas available for a second. A top feminine role also remains to be filled while Sidney Buchman, who numbers several of the outstanding screen hits of recent years among his writing credits, is completing the final draft of the script.

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THE SHANGHAI DIRECTORY

(July Edition of The China Hong List)

A Valuable Work of Reference

The Shanghai Directory, published in July each year, is the local half-yearly edition of The China Hong List. A volume of nearly 700 pages, it contains a full list of foreign business houses and their staffs, and many important Chinese establishments in the city, together with a full alphabetical list of foreign and Chinese employees therein; the personnel of the Municipal Councils, Diplomatic and Consular Corps, Missions, Educational Establishments and Churches, and over 200 Associations and Social and Athletic Clubs; also a full list of the various streets and their occupants, with a residential section giving the names of foreign and many Chinese residents.

An important feature of the work—and a very valuable one—is the Agents and Trade Directory, wherein is listed the local agents of about 3,500 important manufacturers, steamship companies, insurance agents, etc., and a classified list of trades and professions.

PRICE $25

On sale at the offices of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD.
17 The Bund, Shanghai

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Articles and letters intended for publication in the new columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and not to individuals.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

A REFUTATION

On Monday there was published in these columns a review of the war of terrorism which has been going on in all parts of Shanghai for the past year. It expressed no comment, but gave a level account of what had happened. It is not the custom of British newspapers to express editorial opinion in any column save those usually devoted to that feature, namely, the leader page. It is probably due to that language difficulty, to which the Japanese have so often referred, that the Japanese military spokesman appears to have completely misunderstood the tenour of the article and to have laboured under the misapprehension that it was an expression of editorial opinion. The spokesman is reported by the "Sin Shun Pao," and apparently also by writers in Japanese contemporaries, to have alleged that the article in question encouraged terrorism and to have continued. "The 'North-China Daily News is in fact a British Government organization and the publication of such a report apparently indicates that official British quarters are hostile towards us and so we cannot but feel much concerned about it."

The article did nothing of the sort though it is possible that some irritation has arisen over the fact that both sides of the picture were given. The Japanese Army spokesman is entirely misinformed if he believes that this journal is in any way connected with the British Government. It is an independent, privately owned newspaper having no affiliations with the British, or any other Government, and accepting no instructions whatever from any outside influence. That policy of the completest independence has been consistently followed throughout the whole of the lengthy history of this paper, and has been adhered to even when it ran counter to official ideas of what should be British policy in the Far East. When it has been considered necessary to criticise British, municipal or any other officials this journal has not hesitated to do so, and will not hesitate to do so in the future should occasion arise. This announcement has to be made periodically and this appears to be an appropriate moment for again emphasizing the fact that the "North-China Daily News" is completely untrammelled by any outside connections whatever.

With regard to the policy of this paper *vis-à-vis* of the war of terrorism which prevails, there can be no doubt in the minds of those who have read the very many leading articles on the subject which have appeared in on this page ever since the Shanghai area became the battle-ground of thugs and assassins. No local journal has been more emphatic in condemning these wretched murders than has been the "North-China Daily News." Out of many examples an extract from a leading article, published on July 22. 1940, may be quoted :—

> If the only method of government open to them is by making use of the activities of gunmen and thugs, it is clear that they are completely and utterly bankrupt of statecraft and morality. These words apply to anyone who resorts to murder in the hope of achieving political ends, and it does not matter in the slightest whence the inspiration for these acts of terrorism emanates ..... There can be nothing but the severest condemnation of these practices which are becoming far too frequent, and of the people who instigate them, and it is to be hoped that even at this late hour they will hold their hand and prevent the International Settlement from becoming the battle-ground of opposing gangs of assassins.

Those words apply with equal force to any assassination, whether inspired by Nanking, or Chungking, or anyone else responsible for incitements to murder. Apart from any other reason, terrorism is obviously against the best interests of the International Settlement, which it is everyone's duty to keep international and free from political intrigues in times such as these.

If another quotation were required to show how completely this journal condemns these murders reference may be made to the leading article on the subject of the murder of Mr. N. A. Ivanow, appearing in this column on September 17, last. The files available in this office prove that from the very first assassination, taking place after the retreat of the Chinese National Government's forces from the Shanghai area, this journal has pursued a persistent policy condemning such outrages in terms similar to those quoted above. It is the only policy to which decently-minded men can possibly subscribe. The criminality and utter futility of these outrages, the hideousness of murdering innocent people, no matter what their nationality has been so persistently emphasized in these columns, even so recently as less than a week ago, that astonishment is felt that anyone could believe this journal has made a sudden *volte face*. That it has not done, and the only charitable interpretation of the Japanese army spokesman's strange attack is that he was completely misinformed concerning the article in question, and that the Japanese writers, who so enthusiastically followed his lead, are in fact in no better case.

AFTER THE WAR . . . .

Someone has cynically remarked that discussion of war aims and post-war reconstruction is being used by many persons as an alibi for not doing something more active in winning the war. There may be some truth in this so far as the arm-chair critics are concerned, but only the most short-sighted can honestly support such a belief when the magnitude of the problems which will face the world when the war is over is considered. The peace which followed the war of 1914-18 was unfortunately based upon an insufficient realization of the foundations upon which a new world had necessarily to be built. The Allied nations were too busy fighting for their lives to take much notice of the problems of the future. There was, of course, a great deal of preparation by official departments for the time when peace should again be the happy lot of mankind, but the twenty years of disappointment which are now known as the "Inter-war years" went to show that the "war to end wars" had failed of its purpose. It has been contended that, far from ending wars, the peace multiplied the potential causes of new wars. That may be going too far. But it is a fact that far-sighted men who were then believed to be unduly alarmist, foresaw as early as the opening years of the 1920's the direction in which the human race was heading. To counter this dangerous tendency various proposals of European union were put forward. The idea was not a new one. In differing forms it had been canvassed by writers and thinkers for many years, but more from the point of view of the visionary than from that of the practical politician or economist. But these schemes came to nothing. In 1923 Count Coudenove-Kalegi, an Austrian, proposed a European union which omitted Britain and the U.S.S.R. In the same year M. Emile Borel in France improved upon the count's idea and prepared a plan which included Britain and the U.S.S.R. In October 1924 and January 1925, M. Edouard Herriot, then Prime Minister of France, gave the idea of European federation his blessing in speeches before the Chamber of Deputies. And in 1925 M. Aristide Briand, France's Foreign Minister, informally communicated the idea to various other Foreign Ministers and in 1929 and 1930 it was officially discussed at the League of Nations.

The significance of these discussions of a federated Europe lies in the understanding which was forcing itself upon the governments of the world that the League of Nations, excellent though that body was in theory, was in practice unable to cope with the besetting problems. The League machinery was supposed to be sufficient to settle international disputes before they reached the stage of warfare, and this machinery had been reinforced before 1930 by multilateral pacts, such as the Kellogg-Briand Pact, Locarno and the agreement on financial aid to countries which were victims of aggression. But all these agreements laid too much emphasis upon the political side of international disputes and not enough upon the economic, with a result that they provided only a half shield against the slings and arrows of an outrageous fortune—and the smaller half of the shield at that. The rock upon which well-intentioned schemes for the preservation of peace and security usually split was the economic interpretation of their implications. In M. Briand's plan for a European federation the emphasis was laid upon the political at the expense of the economic. Many of the memoranda submitted by other governments upon this scheme disagreed with the French diagnosis and laid the emphasis upon economic problems. Solve these problems first, they said in effect, and the political questions will automatically solve themselves. For a variety of reasons this was not done. The only European government to appreciate the fact that federation or anything approaching federation implied some concession of sovereign rights, and to express willingness to consider the concession of these rights was the Dutch Government. And its lonely voice was heard for a moment only, before the Babel of other tongues made impossible intelligent argument on the nature of the sacrifices needed.

The inter-Allied conference which is to be held in London shortly to discuss the rehabilitation of the world after this war is a proof that the world will not seek to build anew upon a shifting foundation. There should be no reproach by future generations that the peace-makers had underestimated the difficulties with which they were confronted. For in comparison with the difficulties which faced Mr. Woodrow Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau and the others at the end of the last war, the difficulties which will have to be overcome after this one are as X is to infinity. This fact is understood. And these preliminary conferences of the Allies are designed to make them more clearly comprehended, to sweep away muddling and political myopia and to plot out through the tangle of the future a path which mankind must hew, if he is ever to reach the Delectable Mountains beyond. The metaphor is taken advisedly. All present conferences can only point the way to security and peace. There is nothing magic in a round table meeting by which security and peace will come at the wave of a wand. Confidence in national currencies must be restored; public expenditure must be controlled; trade must be set moving again, with the least possible interference from tariffs, quotas, or monetary manipulation. The problems are legion. Some of the phases of return to peace may be summarized. First there will be the humanitarian phase—the phase of relief, for which the United States and Great Britain are already preparing. Next there will be the problems of extreme inflation, economic collapse, possible revolution, the rebuilding of the vast areas which have been destroyed, the preparations for "total" peace after a "total" war. Sacrifice will be called for ; peace may have its pains just as much as war. Many relatively fixed ideas will have to be abandoned, and the abandonment will hurt. But the object will be worth it. It was well epitomized in "The Times" as far back as 1936, in commenting upon the Tripartite Exchange Agreement between the United States, Britain and France: "The object must be to work towards a system of co-operation promoting the general welfare while carefully safeguarding the interests of individual nations ; not to get rid altogether of economic nationalism—which would be impossible and only doubtfully desirable—but to reconcile a sane nationalism with a sane internationalism."

Aid to Russia

Are Britain and the United States doing all they can to aid Russia? This question has caused a certain amount of controversy in Britain and, to a lesser extent, in the United States, following recent Nazi successes on the eastern battlefront. There are those people in both countries who feel that supplies from the two great Democracies are not proceeding as quickly as they might, or in quantities large enough to be of any great assistance to the Soviet Union in its fight against the well-equipped German hordes. True, so far, aid has been on a small scale. Everything has been against the despatch of supplies on a vast scale. When the Soviet Union was invaded in July there were only two routes open for the sending of aid—to Murmansk or Archangel in the north of Russia or to Vladivostok on the Pacific coast. The first-named route was open to attack by Axis surface vessels and aircraft based in Norway while the second route was handicapped by lack of shipping bottoms in the Pacific trade. At that time Iran was still under the domination of Axis agents and, until they had been driven out, could not be considered as a supply base for Soviet needs. Today, however, the Iranian route to the Soviet Union is open and feverish preparations are being made to send as much help as possible by the Iranian railways, hundreds of wagons for which have been rushed to completion in Great Britain and are now on their way to the Persian Gulf. This route is also open to American supplies. Nazi successes in the Crimean sector of the Russian front may mean that bombing attacks on the Iranian supply route will be carried out, but this should not cause more than temporary delays in the transhipment of much-needed war weapons to the Soviet Union. Before he left London for Moscow, Lord Beaverbrook urged all out aid to Russia and asked for more tanks than ever before. These are now being rushed by British workers and some of them may even be on their way to that country now. As has already been announuced a wing of the Royal Air Force is fighting in Russia and the Russians themselves are flying British planes. America, too, has realized the need for all-out aid to Russia and has worked out an arrangement whereby U.S. $100,000,000 may be spent by the Soviet Union in purchasing in the United States vital defence materials. Some of those purchases are now on the way to the eastern battlefront and more will be flowing in steadily increasing quantities in the near future. There are now in Moscow two missions—one from Britain and one from the United States—to ascertain Russia's needs and to satisfy those needs as quickly as possible. All this takes time. It is impossible to send supplies in vast quantities without the groundwork being prepared beforehand. First, vital needs must be ascertained. Tanks have been asked for and tanks are on their way. Aeroplanes have been asked for and aeroplanes are already in action on the battlefront. Whatever else is asked for will be supplied in the shortest possible time for Russia's fight is Democracy's fight and even if Britain and the United States go short themselves, Moscow will get the help it wants to fight Hitler and his tyranny.

STRAY NOTES

Sept. 20.—Ever since I wrote that note about the "commonest bird" I have been taking an interest in petrels, especially as I am hoping to see some very shortly. They are indeed an interesting family and could alone give any man a lifelong study: they are generally spoken of as a group—petrels, shearwaters and fulmars, and, as may be imagined in the case of birds which are named by sailors—there is a story behind each name. *Petrel:* the little bird which is called after St. Peter because of its apparent attempts to walk on the water (they "wiggle" their legs over the water as they fly close to grasp a prey). *Shearwater:* because they skim the surface of the water when out on their lawful occasions. *Fulmar:* sailors call a gull a Mew because of the familiar call; this petrel has a peculiar musky scent and thus became known as the *foul-mew* (or fulmar); the smell is so strong that the nesting holes can be found by scent alone. The family life of petrels is peculiar. They spend all their time at sea, riding the huge waves when not flying, and, I believe, sometimes perishing for lack of sleep when the greatest storms occur. When the breeding season begins they come ashore: their legs are so weak they will not support them and they drag themselves on their breasts with the aid of wings and paddling feet: their nesting habits differ according to locality, for they use open ground, cliff edges and (generally) holes of any kind into which they can creep for safety: they lay one egg only and feed the young by pumping oily, half-digested food down their throats; then, before going back to sea, they fill the solitary babe up to a great degree of fatness before giving it the sailor's farewell and leaving it to live on its fat: hence the canny folk on the islands west of Scotland, gather in the young each year to fill their larders for the winter. And now for a terrible secret: sailors have an affectionate name for fulmars, which is Nelly.... but the favourite name of those who know the birds best is (I apologize in advance).... Stinker.—S.S.W.

POSTWAR COLLABORATION

It is increasingly apparent that the present war will work as deep changes in world conditions as did the conflict of 1914-18. Some of these changes are already obvious, while others are still shrouded in the undetermined outcome of the titanic struggle in Russia, the Battle of the Atlantic, and Japan's plans in the Far East, writes Joseph G. Harrison in the "Christian Science Monitor."

If it is permissible to use a badly overworked word, it now appears that the postwar world will be "streamlined" to a degree hardly dreamed of in 1939. This is particularly true in regard to the economic relationship of nations. Forced to battle against the regimented and closed economy of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, the democracies have adopted measures of economic control making it questionable if they will ever return to the relatively free-and-easy practices of prewar days.

Also significant is the growing economic and political collaboration between the United States and the British Empire. Internationally-minded officials in Washington believe this development is one whose importance cannot be overemphasized and one which may well form the nucleus of a successful postwar international order.

The recent establishment of an Economic Defence Board is viewed in Washington as an important contribution not only to the Allied war effort, but also to the postwar readjustment period. Clearly its present purpose is to co-ordinate America's entire economic and fiscal effort in such a manner as to bring the greatest pressure to bear upon the totalitarian Axis.

It is further designed to dovetail America's efforts in this direction with similar steps taken in Great Britain by the British Minister of Economic Warfare. Although collaboration has been close, it has never been airtight and there has always been a time lag between the day London instituted a given economic war policy and the time that Washington brought its policy into conformity.

In the light of this co-ordinated economic effort, which could only be intensified by America's entry into the war, internationalists here believe the Economic Defence Board may well carry its activities over into the postwar reconstruction period as the body most in touch with international economics.

Since even the most ardent advocate of laissez-faire economics admits that today's trend is in the direction of closer government supervision over trade and finance, is it inconceivable that the Economic Defence Board become the Nation's negotiator in the days when it is necessary to start the wheels of international trade moving again?

It is likewise argued that the success of any future international order must depend upon the fairness with which the victorious powers open up the world's markets of raw materials. Would it not be beneficial for the British Ministry of Economic Warfare and the American Economic Defence Board, after having collaborated to win the war, to continue this co-operation in the interests of peaceful trade for all nations?

Collaboration to Continue

The probability that the United States and the British Empire will be forced by circumstances to continue their present collaboration into the postwar period is evident from the fact that an increasing amount of Empire trade is now being carried in American ships, is being directly or indirectly financed by America and is being directed toward America. Ties thus formed are not easily broken even in the hurly-burly of postwar reconstruction.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill has already suggested that the interests of the United States and Great Britain are designed to flow together as inexorably as Old Man River and there is no indication that the Administration here, particularly such men as President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, thinks differently.

In his much-discussed book "Union Now," Clarence Streit has suggested that a union of the democracies would be invincible in economic, military and diplomatic strength. The demands of war have already brought about a degree of collaboration between the Anglo-Saxon nations that is not far short of the Union envisaged by Mr. Streit, while Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles only recently called for the establishment of machinery to prepare the way for a postwar international order that would succeed where the League of Nations failed.

Finally, the United States and Great Britain are faced with the problem of a postwar settlement of lend-lease claims. Many persons believe that if this problem is not to generate hard feelings equal to those over World War debts, steps must be taken so to integrate Anglo-American economy as to make payment possible. Here, then, is but one more argument for a postwar collaboration tighter and more far-seeing than any envisaged after the World War.

IN PARENTHESIS

A Gift

HE—What charming eyes you have.

SHE—I'm glad you like them. They were a birthday present.

* * *

Helping Out

LADY of the House (reprovingly): These biscuits appear to be smaller than usual.

COOK: Yes, madam. I made them smaller so that you would have less to find fault with.

* * *

Prescription

"I CAN'T sleep," wailed a voice in his ear, as the doctor got out of bed to answer the telephone at three in the morning.

"Hold the wire," said the doctor crustily, "I'll sing you a lullaby."

* * *

His Best

"WHY didn't you deliver that message as instructed?" a man asked his servant.

"I did th' best I could, sir."

"The best you could! Why, if I had known I was going to send a donkey, I would have gone myself."

* * *

Nonchalance

A FELLOW got on the bus with a hundred-pound bomb under his arm and sat down.

What's that you've got on your lap? asked the conductor.

It's a delayed action bomb I'm taking to the police station, came the answer.

Lumme, said the conductor, you don't want to carry a thing like that on your lap. Put it under the seat!—Tit-Bits.

* * *

He Made A Distinction

A SOLDIER sought shelter in the cook's tent during a dust storm that swept over the camp during war manœuvres. He noticed that the lid of the soup kettle was awry, permitting dust to blow into the soup, and undertook to call the cook's attention to it.

If you'd put the lid more firmly on that kettle, we wouldn't get so much dust and dirt with our soup," he said tartly.

"See here, my lad," said the cook angrily," your business is to serve your country."

"Quite right. My business is to serve my country," the soldier answered, but not to eat it."

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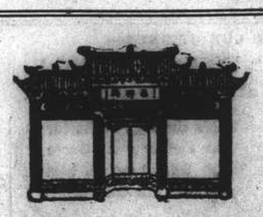

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THE SPORTS PAGE

Dodgers Blank Phillies to Increase Lead in National League by Game and a Half

New York, Sept. 22.

WITH only four more games to play the Brooklyn Dodgers tonight held a game and a half lead in the National League pennant race. Brooklyn, making their farewell appearance at Philadelphia today, picked up a half game on the idle St. Louis Cards when they blanked the Phillies 5 to 0.

The Cards, with seven more games on their schedule, take on the tough Pittsburgh Pirates tomorrow while Leo Durocher's Dodgers tangle with the seventh place Boston Braves. Largely responsible for Brooklyn's 9th win of the season was lanky Curt Davis who turned the Phillies back with half a dozen hits and kept the blows well scattered.

Twin Bill Split

Brooklyn nicked two Philadelphia hurlers for eight hits and scored one run in the second and four more in the sixth frame.

In the only other senior circuit play, New York and Boston split a twin bill with the Giants taking the opener, 5 to 3 and Boston winning the second half of the bargain day bill, 2 to 1.

Carl Hubbell was on the hill for New York in the first game. He was nicked for nine hits but came through with flying colour even though his mates made four errors.

Though badly outhit, the Braves came from behind to tie the score in the eighth and then push over the deciding counter in the ninth frame.

Only two games were played in the American League today and both of them were shutouts. Detroit's Tigers went into a tie for fourth place when they trounced the Chicago White Sox 11 to 0. Detroit scored in five different innings and their biggest rally was in the fourth when four runners crossed the plate.

Browns Defeat Indians

Alton Benton and Luther Thomas handled the mound assignment for Detroit and allowed six hits, while three Chicago hurlers were touched for 18 safeties.

Behind John Niggeling's seven hit hurling the St. Louis Browns blanked the faltering Cleveland Indians 5 to 0.

The Browns piled up a four run lead in the first inning and then added another score in the third. In downing the Indians the Browns chased Bob Feller to the showers.

American League

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	11	18	0
Chicago	0	6	1
Batteries: Benton, Thomas and Tebbetts; Dietrich, Humphries, Appleton and Turner.			
St. Louis	5	8	0
Cleveland	0	7	0
Batteries: Niggeling and Ferrell; Feller, Krakauskas and Desautels, Hegan.			

National League

Brooklyn	5	8	0
Philadelphia	0	6	0
Batteries: Davis and Owen; Melton, Hoerst and Warren.			
Boston	3	9	1
New York (first game)	5	9	4
Batteries: Salvo and Berres; Hubbell and O'Dea.			
Boston	2	6	2
New York (second game)	1	10	0
Batteries: Errickson, Javery and Masi; Koslo and Danning.			

Both leagues complete.—United Press.

LEAGUE STANDINGS

American League

	W.	L	Pct.
New York	98	50	.662
Boston	80	63	.541
Chicago	74	76	.493
Cleveland	73	76	.490
Detroit	73	76	.490
Washington	67	80	.456
St. Louis	67	81	.453
Philadelphia	62	87	.416

National League

Brooklyn	97	53	.647
St. Louis	94	53	.639
Cincinnati	84	64	.568
Pittsburgh	78	69	.531
New York	69	77	.473
Chicago	68	81	.456
Boston	61	89	.407
Philadelphia	41	106	.279

—United Press.

Tennis Programme Severely Curtailed By FMP Action

With the postponement of the Roper Cup final between China and Japan, the Men's Junior Singles final between E. Tsai and P. E. Arnvig—both matches scheduled for last week-end—and the men's doubles semi-final set for today and tomorrow, local championship tennis has undergone a severe curtailment. This has been necessitated by French Police action prohibiting the staging of international matches of any sport in the Concession.

The revised schedule issued by the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association therefore calls for only the finals of the men's senior singles and the ladies' singles this Sunday afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock, at the Association Court. In the men's singles the finalists are both Chinese—V. T. Wang and Kho Sin-oei, while the Ladies' singles is expected to be fought out between Mrs. B. Krenov—who earned her way into the last round on Monday by virtue of a convincing 6-1, 6-4 victory over Mrs. Aust—and Miss C. Tavares. The latter is to play Miss Becee Lo in the upper bracket of the semi-final some time this week.

A Restricted Programme

It thus appears that Shanghai's tennis enthusiasts will have a restricted programme of championship entertainment this season, with the finals of the Roper Cup, men's doubles and men's junior singles uncertain at the present time.

The upper bracket of the men's doubles semi-final was to have been played off this afternoon between Harry Li and V. T. Wang and A. M. Rozario and V.A.S.C. Souza. The former earned their way into the penultimate round by virtue of an easy victory over Tennie Kwok and S. S. Sung, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, while the Portuguese couple were extended to four hard-fought sets, 6-4, 11-9, 3-6, 6-1, before subduing T. T. Yui and Y. T. Dschou.

Li and Wang Favoured

There is little doubt that Li and Wang will dispose of Rozario and Souza to enter the final. In the lower bracket the Japanese Roper Cup combination of K. Okada and Y. Kiyosu have entered the semi-final at the expense of H. P. Madar and F. R. Kermani, whom they trounced last Friday in a third round engagement by 6-0, 6-2, 6-0. They will meet the winner of the E. Tsai-T. Liang v. P. Tong-Kho Sin-oei match, and are also expected to have little difficulty in reaching the last round of the tournament.

Tsai and Liang and Tong and Kho were due to have played yesterday, but the match was postponed by the weather. The outcome is difficult to determine, although the former couple must be conceded a slight edge on their doubles form to date. A close match—possibly of five sets—is anticipated.

All-French Club Final

In the ladies' singles an upset was seen last Saturday afternoon when Miss C. Tavares ousted Mrs H. C. Collaco, one of the strong favourites for the title, in straight sets, 6-3, 6-4. Miss Tavares should have no trouble in disposing of Miss Becee Lo to enter the final, where she will meet her partner in the French Club league team—Mrs. B. Krenov. The latter has stormed her way into the last round without much opposition, but the final promises to be a close affair with the issue in doubt probably until the very last point.

Judging from his powerful display against "Poker" Tong last Saturday V. T. Wang should have little difficulty in disposing of Kho Sin-oei in the men's singles final this Sunday afternoon. The game may not even go beyond three sets for although Kho has improved considerably this season, he cannot match the experience of Wang and takes too long to warm up—as evidenced against Harry Li last week.

Marine Softball

In the only tussle played yesterday in the Marine Softball League, the Headquarters Enlisted Men took the measure of the First Battalion Officers by 15-7 with batters on both sides hitting out freely. Play in this league is rapidly drawing to a close and only a few matches remain before the schedule is completed.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

The Third Time—and Still Unlucky

The Hongkew Golf Club lawn bowls team, pictured above, entered the final of the Mercury Cup Competition for the third time last Saturday but again fate was against them and after a titanic struggle with the defending champions, the Club Lusitano, they were defeated by the margin of 21 woods. The final score was 85-64.

Graphic Picture Painted Of Early Baseball

JUST the other day Joe Stevens of the noted catering clan dropped around with a newspaper of ancient vintage, writes John Kieran in the "New York Times." It was The Daily Graphic of New York and the date was "Tuesday, February 10, 1874." Joe Stevens handed it over with a chuckle. He had marked one item in it. The heading was "Base Ball Gossip" and the players of today may get a grin out of the salary lists of long ago. The dreadful details as portrayed on the yellowing page were as follows:

"Six cities—New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia and Hartford (Ct.)—will be represented in the base ball field during the coming season. St. Louis, it was thought some time ago, would also support a club but the prospect of her doing so is daily growing weaker. The Baltimore club has fallen a victim to the mania for big salaries, caused by the reappearance of Chicago in the field, and the fine body of players who had their home last year in the City of Monuments will be scattered far and wide in 1874.

"Next year, however, Baltimore will have a team second to none.

If You Have Tears

"On the salary question the players are very reticent, but it is understood that the respective amounts are about as follows:

"Chicago—Malone, captain and catcher, $2,200; Zettlein, pitcher, $2,000; Devlin, first base, $1,000; Wood, second base, $2,000; Meyerle, third base, $1,200; Force, short stop, $1,500; Cuthbert, left field, $1,500; Treacy, center field, $1,200; Glenn, right field $1,000; Hines, substitute, $1,000; Pinkham, substitute, $1,000; McGeary (engagement not completed), $1,500. Total for twelve players, $17,100

"Boston—McVey, catcher, $1,300; Spalding, pitcher, $1,500; Hall, first base, $1,200; Barnes, second base, $1,500; G. Wright, short stop, $1,800; Schafer, third base, $1,000; Leonard, left field, $1,200; H. Wright, captain and center field, $1,500; White, right field, $1,200; "Thomas" (Beals), substitute, $1,000; O'Rourke, substitute, $1,000. Total for eleven players, $14,200."

That's enough of the salary details to give the modern players a fair idea of the prevailing scale of wages in the brave days of old. Malone of Chicago was the "Babe Ruth" or top man of the salary list of that era with his stupendous stipend of $2,200 for the season. Bobo Newsom of the Tigers will have a good laugh on that one.

Picking up a bit further down the ancient column:

"The Hartford nine will be a stock company, but no players have as yet been engaged. Thus far $5,000 has been subscribed as a guarantee fund, in shares of $25 each. Pike is engineering the enterprise and Chapman, formerly of the Atlantics, may join the band of players. The Mutuals and Atlantics both play on the cooperative plan—a third of the gate receipts, after expenses, in each match played, being divided among the players."

Well, the modern ballplayers would do well for themselves if the players of each team took a third of the gate receipts, after expenses, at the close of a big day at some of the modern ball parks. It's a cinch that, on that basis, every player going into Ebbets Field would carry lumber on his back to build more seats. They wouldn't let those extra thousands mill around in the street outside at their expense. But how about the teams that have to play the Phillies in Philadelphia and the Browns in St. Louis? The players would have to live off the country during such series. They couldn't make any money in those cities. Probably the hirelings of today are willing to let bygones be bygones and stick to straight salaries instead of gambling on a cut of the gate.

Social Standing

Here's another segment from the ancient chronicle:

"The ball-playing season opens about the middle of March for practice. Games are in order by the first of April and the season closes on November 15. Clubs engage men at the large salaries named (Ed. Note: Stop laughing, Joe Di-Maggio! And you, too, Bob Feller!) for the season alone, and pay all their expenses while traveling. In Winter nine out of ten ballplayers do no work. Some of them, however, have trades, as, for instance, Malone is a shoemaker, Zettlein a barber, Wood a machinist, Cuthbert a butcher, Starr a peddler and D. Allison a stonecutter. There are very few purely professional ball-players. Of these Harry Wright and his brother George are perhaps the most prominent.

"The coming season will be made noticeable from the excursion to England to be participated in by the Boston and Athletic clubs. Harry Wright is the projector of the enterprise and Spalding, of the Boston nine, is now in England making preliminary arrangements. The players, accompanied by a large delegation of wealthy friends, will leave home about the first of June and be gone six weeks to two months. They will play cricket as a united body against the champion English team, and the two nines will also contest several games of base ball, to count as regular games in their championship series. A pleasant trip is expected, and perhaps no better means of introducing the national game in the mother country could have been devised."

The teams did make the trip, too. There's an account of it in A. G. Spalding's book, but the baseball pilgrims failed to convince the English that baseball should be taken up by them.

Incidentally, they played cricket at Lord's, the famous cricket ground, and it's Spalding's account that the ballplayers defeated the cricketers at the wicket every time they met. But it wasn't an even-up affair. The tourists used all eighteen players in the field at once, whereas the cricketers stuck to the conservative English eleven. However, the tourists were allowed to bat only one at a time.

A British critic, after seeing the touring teams in one of their baseball contests on English soil, wrote: "Base ball is, in fact, the cricket of the American continent."

No higher praise could have been offered by a loyal Britisher.

Golf Championship To Start Oct. 15

The Shanghai ladies open golf championship, which will be played on the Hungjao Golf Club course, will open on Wednesday, October 15, when the first round of the competition will be held.

In the meanwhile, entries for the contest will close on Sunday, October 12. The fee is $5. Those wishing to compete are requested to enter their names and addresses on the lists provided at the Hungjao and Seekingjao club houses, or send in their names to Mrs. H. E. Reynell, 578 Hungjao Road, telephone 29556.

Will Negro Track-Field Stars Start Another Success Cycle?

San Francisco.

ONE summer afternoon in Pittsburgh in 1929, a short, 148-pound negro from University of Michigan flashed across the finish line ahead of the field in the National A. A. U. 100-yard championship. This athlete—Eddie Tolan by name—became by that victory the standard bearer for a group of negroes who were to write their names with sensational performances in the history book of American track and field, writes the Christian Science Monitor.

Tolan's triumph was also the commencement of an eleven-year cycle of victorious National A. A. U. outdoor performance which was not broken until the 1940 championship meet at Fresno, Calif. Then, strangely enough, the failure of the negroes to win a single title was overshadowed by a number of great performances by the white athletes.

Glance at Performances

In the National A. A. U. championships from 1920 through 1939, negroes won the broad jump 17 out of a possible 20 times . . from 1929 through 1939 they led the field in the 100 yards (later the 100 meters) eight out of a possible 11 times . . . in the 220 yards (later the 200 meters) nine out of 11. From 1932 through 1938 negro high jumpers defeated the white boys five out of seven times and tied them on the other two occasions. Also, Woodruff in 1937 won the 800 meters.

Lilburn Williams registered the first negro victory in the shotput in 1939 . . . and Joe Batiste, in the same year, scored the first negro triumph in 110-meter high hurdles.

From 1929 through 1939 the negroes won a grand total of 31 National A. A. U. outdoor titles and tied for two others. Five times they won four championships in one National meet. While accurate figures are not available (of the number of negro athlets who competed in the Nationals during those 11 years) it is hardly likely that the aggregate exceeded 75. This makes the number of their A. A. U. outdoor victories all the more remarkable.

Ten Olympic Victories

In three Olympic competitions the negroes won ten championships (another astounding performance considering the small number who qualified for places on the United States teams in 1924 . . . 1932 . . . 1936). Also they hold four Olympic records—Tolan, 100 meters, 10.3 . . . Owens, 200 meters, 20.7 . . . broad jump, 26-5 5-10 . . . and Johnson, high jump, 6-7 15-16.

The two high peaks in negro track-field history were the six victories in the 1936 Olympics at Berlin and the afternoon Owens broke three world records and tied another, at Ann Arbor, Mich., on May 25, 1935—he ran the 100 yards in 9.4 . . . the 220 in 20.3 . . . 220 low hurdles in 22.6 . . . and leaped 26-8¼ in the broad jump. Another high light was the performance of Eddie Tolan in winning the two sprints in the 1932 Olympics at Los Angeles and the World Professional Sprint championship in Melbourne, Aust., in 1935, to become the only athlete to win world sprint titles in both amateur and professional fields.

During the years of the remarkable negro cycle, when it seemed that their position at the top of the list in their various events was assured for a long time to come, eight white boys (who were to eventually break the astonishing sequence of negro A. A. U. victories) were growing up in various sections of the Nation. In the course of time Phil (Levy) Fox entered Stanford University . . . Fred Wolcott, Rice Institute at Houston, Texas . . . Bill Brown, Louisiana State . . . Carl McBain, University of California at Los Angeles . . . Lester Steers, University of Oregon . . . Al Blozis, Georgetown University . . . Grover Klemmer, University of California . and Harold Davis, Salinas Junior College.

In the 1940 National A. A. U. meet, Fox (170-4½) defeated Archie Harris (161-2½) in the discus. Blozis (55-00⅝) captured the shotput with Lilburne Williams (51-10½) fourth. Brown (25-01⅛) annexed the broad jump with Ed Gordon sixth. Lester Steers (with 6-8¾), established a new A. A. U. outdoor record in the high jump with Dave Albritton fourth. Grover Klemmer (47s.) won the 400-meters with Jim Herbert sixth. Fred Wolcott defeated Ed Dugger and Joe Batsiste in the 100-meter high hurdles in 13.9 and equalled Jesse Owen's world record in the 200-meter low hurdles . . in 22.6 . . . and Carl McBain (51.6) won the 400-meter hurdles with John Borican fourth.

Still Had Ewell

The Negroes still had their great star—Norwood Ewell—in the two sprints. The withdrawal of Cylde Jeffrey (the 1939 100-meter champion) reduced the quality of the opposition and left Harold Davis as the main reliance of The Olympic Club of San Francisco. Full of confidence the youngster told manager Charley Hunter not to concern himself. "I'll win them both for you." This he proceeded to do by first capturing the 100-meters in 10.3 and then repeated the performance by streaking in ahead of Edwell in the 200-meters in the splendid time of 20.4. This completed the shutout of the negro stars and started track-field enthusiasts wondering whether we are to have a cycle of white champions, especially in the sprints, high jump and hurdles.

However, the negroes still have some splendid athletes. Archie Harris is having his best year in the discus . . . Ewell will again be competing in the sprints . . . and Dugger and Batiste are two of the greatest hurdlers of all time . . . so good that one cannot afford to make a mistake when competing against them. This friendly rivalry is good for track and field competition and the meeting of the negro and white stars at the 1941 National A. A. U. championship at Philadelphia on June 28-29 is bound to result in a number of high-class performances.—H. A. R.

World Champion v. British Champion

London, Sept. 23.

F. Cochrane, recent winner of the world welterweight championship, is reported to be prepared to defend his title against the winner of the coming fight between Ernie Roderick and A. Danahar, who are meeting on September 29 at the Royal Albert Hall for Roderick's British title.

It must be unique for a world champion to challenge a British champion with his title at stake.—Reuter.

Mickey Rooney in Tennis Exhibition

Berkeley, Calif., Sept. 23.

Helen Wills Roark, former world's tennis champion, and Don McNeill, former national champion, have entered coastal tourneys here next week, it was announced today.

An exhibition match between Mickey Rooney and national champion Bobby Riggs and Ted Schroeder and Jack Kramer, national doubles champion, has been arranged for the benefit of the U.S.O.—United Press.

Cricket Teams

Parsee Cricket Club

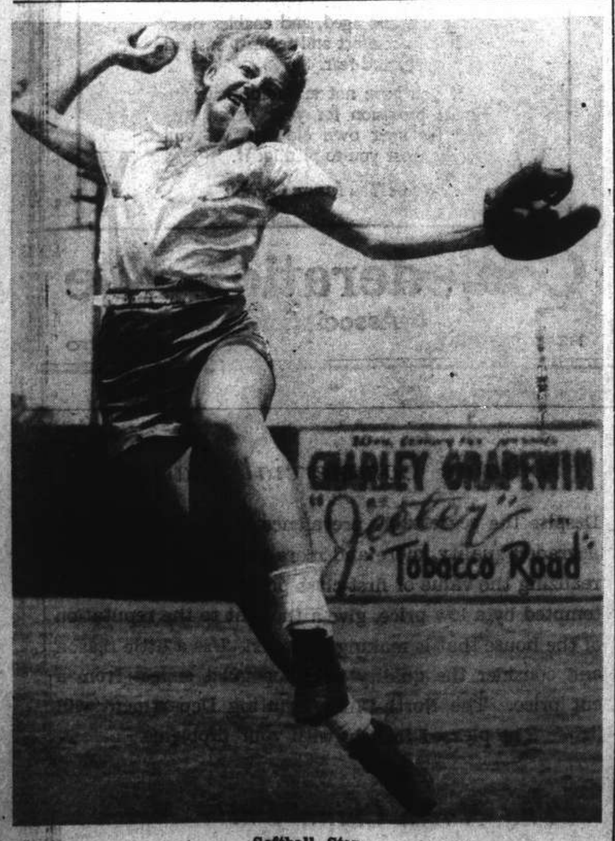
League Match. S.C.C. Wanderers v. Parsee C.C., Saturday, Sept. 27, 1.45 p.m. S.C.C. ground. The P.C.C. team:—M. J. Divecha (Capt.), S. F. Shroff, P. M. Charna, S. M. Charna, H. P. Karanjia, S. P. Karanjia, J. S. Kuka, N. N. Mehta, A. B. Tata, J. B. Tata, B. B. Viccajee. Reserves: K. F. Shroff, E. R. Viccajee. Umpire: A. V. Pettit.

Shanghai Cricket Club

Stragglers v. Tyros, Saturday, Sept. 27, 1.45 p.m. S.R.C. Ground (League). Stragglers:—A. C. Sinclair (Capt.), J. B. Brown, W. V. K. Chadwick, A. V. T. Dean, J. C. Jenkins, A. Lingard, H. E. Orr, J. W. Pote-Hunt, P. V. Simpson, E. J. Sluis, E. A. Weldman. Reserves: T. H. Wood, A. J. Harvey. Umpire: P. J. Hart. Scorer: H. W. Brown.

S.C.C. XI v. Cathedral School, Saturday, Sept. 27, 2.30 p.m. (Friendly). Kelwick Road. (Players will meet at S.C.C. 2.00 p.m.). S.C.C.:—H. A. Crickmer (Capt.), W. Brankin, K. J. Flemons, J. Fletcher, J. C. Greenfield, A. J. Harvey, J. R. Kale, J. A. G. L. Smith, E. Toeg, A. R. Turner, L. M. Wilson. Reserves: R. A. Black, R. Gates, P. N. Knight.

Columbia's "You Belong To Me," costarring Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda, is having its troubles with airplanes while on location in Benedict Canyon . . . But instead of the usual notations for the production department on outside disturbances, Script Clerk Angie Pottage records—"Time out for national defense."



Softball Star

The softball star pictured above is active Lillian Stevens of the fast Knobby Knit nine. Miss Stevens not only is one of the best fielding players of the team, but is ranking among the best hitters. She is shown here in a practice session.

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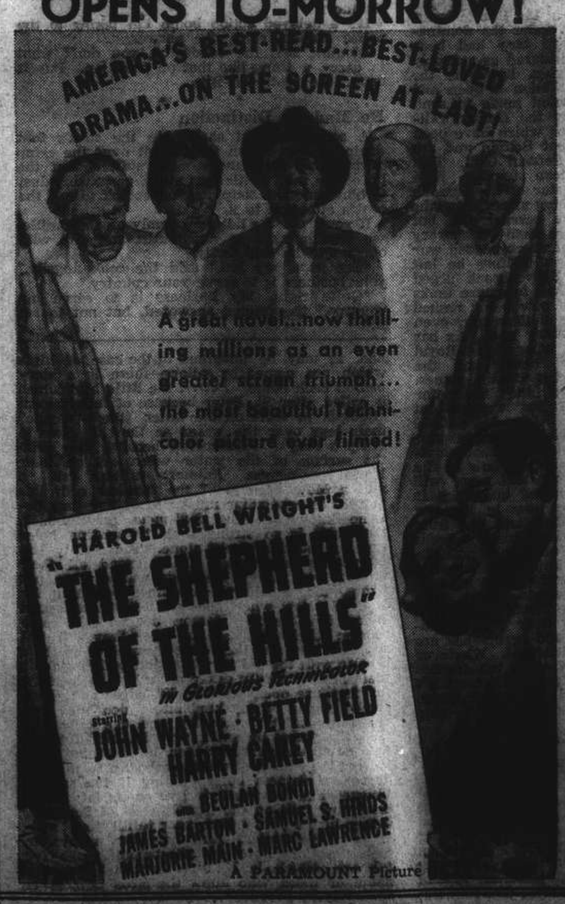

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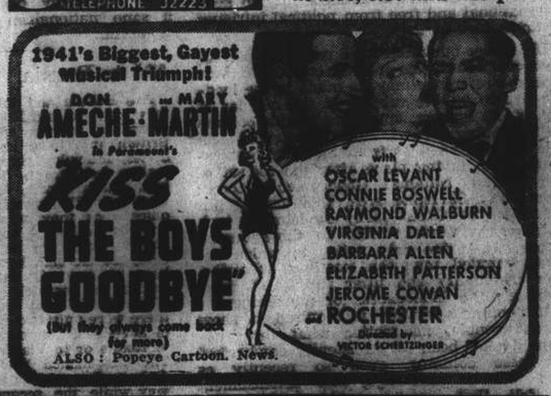
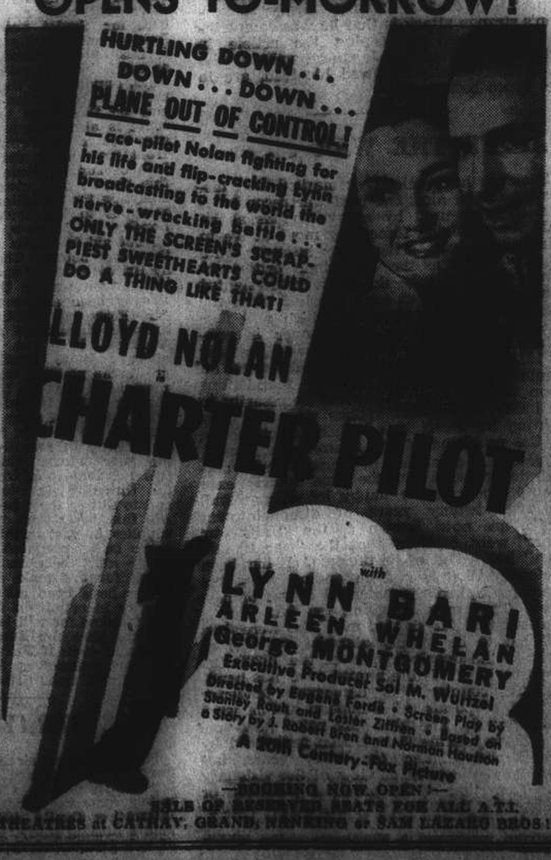


OPENS TO-MORROW!



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Fantastic Distortion Of Facts In Peiping Press

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

THE vernacular press of Peiping, never at any time remarkable for its high class of journalism, has during the last few years fallen into a state of what can only be called colourless insipidity, enlivened occasionally by fantastic distortions of facts. The Japanese control and censorship is no doubt largely responsible for this, but one would have thought that ordinary journalistic self-respect would have put some limit to the absurdities produced nowadays. One need not complain too much of the utter boredom of the leaders—two or three times a week—on the happiness and prosperity of Peiping under the New Order; and during the last month or so, on the great success of the famous "Pacification Intensification Campaign"—though it is not safe to roam more than half a dozen miles outside the city walls.

It is doubtful whether one in a hundred readers ever glances at these particular leaders. In any case, they are the result of the political conditions reigning in these parts. They have to be written, or the paper would not be allowed to appear at all. It is the occasional excursions into the realm of foreign affairs that contain the chief absurdities. A favourite form of leader is a stern warning addressed to President Roosevelt or Mr. Churchill, which is doubtless intended to make these gentlemen shake in their shoes. Some of these leaders are reminiscent of the style of the famous "Eatanswill Gazette." However, some times these leaders are a bit muddled in their ideas, as for instance when in a long tirade against Mr. Churchill, the worst the paper could find to say of him was that he was an idealist. Apparently it thought this a very terrible accusation indeed.

Kind of Rubbish Published

In recent days it is the sad fate of Iran that has been causing the tender-hearted press of Peiping, and also the authorities, great concern. In one of its recent leaders on that subject the "Hsin Min Pao" had the following information: "Under the pretext of opening up a supply route to Russia, the British have invaded Iran, Syria, and Iraq." (The latter two were, of course, invaded long before the start of the Russo-German war.) One would have thought that a leading Peiping paper—after all Peiping is supposed to have over a million inhabitants—would try and get its major facts right. In the same article it also informed its readers—logic does not matter to the Peiping press—that Russia was invading Iran, in order to cut India from Britain. That is typical of the kind of rubbish that the Peiping papers are purveying to their readers these days.

But it is not only the papers that are moved to tears over the fate of Iran. The chairman of the China Moslem Association and the director of the Information Bureau of the North China Political Affairs Commission, Mr. Lin Wen-lung have both made touching public speeches on the same subject. Mr. Lin, who commenced his speech with a poetical allusion to the "lovely lilac plant" which comes from Persia, said in the course of his speech: "I am very afraid that Britain will tyrannize over the people of Iran." Dear! Dear! How touching! What altruistic sympathy for the sad fate of others. For, of course, the happy people of North China are not tyrannized over in the very slightest by anyone, even though they have the police and gendarm[es] walking into their homes for "inspection" almost every week, a[nd] although they cannot venture out [in] the streets for a short walk unles[s] they have their "residential permit" with them. The same concern for the people of far distant Iran is shown by the Chinese Moslems who recently held a memorial service for the Iranians "who had sacrificed their lives as a result of the invasion of Iran by the British and Russians." Personally, I was not aware that any Iranians had lost their lives in the recent proceedings, but supposing even that some did, they cannot have been more than a hundred at the very outside. Yet I do not seem to remember the Chinese Moslems weeping any tears or holding any memorial service for the million and a half Chinese soldiers who have lost their lives, as a result of the Japanese invasion of China, nor for some women and children, who have been slaughtered in the Japanese air raids on Chinese cities. Quite a number of Moslems. I understand,—a good deal more than 100—were killed in the Japanese raids on Lanchow and Sian. But there were no Moslem memorial services for them.

Attitude Towards German-Russo War

The attitude of the local vernacular press towards the Russo-German war is both typical and amusing. It almost seems as if this war has taken the place of the Sino-Japanese war—I beg pardon: I mean "incident"—in the realm of newspaper prophecy. I do not remember to have seen, for quite a number of months, the old, old assurance that the collapse of General Chiang Kai-shek was just round the corner, a piece of "news" that the Peiping papers used to dish out to their readers at least once a week. Presumably even the local editors have begun to feel that the Peiping public, gullible as it is, would scarcely go on swallowing this monotonous tit-bit. So the war in Russia came quite as a godsend to them. In the first weeks of July, following Nazi and Japanese information, the papers were assuring their readers that the war would be over in a week or two and that the Soviet regime would collapse like a pack of cards—that is to say those papers that had not said that it had already collapsed. Now in September, with the war still raging fiercely, the prophecies have lengthened out a good deal, into months and even next spring; and the papers have dropped the banner headlines of daily Nazi victories.

Authentic News

Despite all these efforts of the local press, somehow or other true news does trickle through to the general public in Peiping. They are perfectly aware of such interesting happenings as the Japanese evacuation of Foochow, the tremendous Russian resistance and the holding up of the Nazi invasion of Russia, and the firm attitude of the United States. The fact that despite the outcry in the local and Japanese press, the American oil shipments have been allowed to reach Vladivostok has not escaped the notice of the man in the street here. And the general feeling among the Chinese is that the Axis Powers are no longer having things all their own way. Among local officialdom there is even said to be a feeling of pessimism, only slightly relieved by the fact that the great fear of two months ago—that the Japanese were going to attack Russia—has so far not been realized. For a Red invasion of North China is even more alarming to these circles, than would be the return of Chiang Kai-shek. There is a curious undercurrent of talk nowadays that Peiping may after all not escape unscathed—as it has hitherto—and that it may still see hectic times.

Japanese Press Resumes Attack On U.S.A.

Tokyo, Sept. 23.

Resuming for the first time since start of the Japanese-American talks the customary anti-American editorial tone, the "Nichi Nichi Shimbun" editorially charged that President Roosevelt's assistance to Great Britain, Chungking and Russia "was dictated by the ulterior motive of attaining America's ambition to world hegemony by taking advantage of the exhaustion of other powers.

"There is absolutely no possibility of His Holiness, Pope Pius XII, ever approving this daydream of the Roosevelt regime for world control as a just war," it stated in commenting on reports the United States was seeking the Vatican's approval of its programme.

The "Hochi Shimbun," commenting on the United States' enforcement of the convoy system, said that "while insisting more than any power that others should observe the terms of international law, the United States simply ignores its very existence and breaks all rules of diplomacy."

"Have Patience"

The "Japan News Week," however, in an editorial captioned "Have Patience" said that whatever might be the reason for silence concerning the United States-Japanese negotiations, since President Roosevelt received the message from Prince Fumimaro Konoye three weeks ago, "the lack of official information on progress being made should cause no uneasiness as to the eventual outcome.

"It is certain that leaders of both powers realize the gravity of the present situation and may be depended upon to strive their utmost for a successful conclusion.

"Recognizing, as both powers must, the divergency in mental processes habitually applied by each to mutual problems, both must admit that the first step toward solution of those problems lies in the direction of modifying or possibly even radically changing their attitude. This, we presume, is the purpose of the so-called 'exploratory talks' now going on in Washington...

"The 'Japan News Week' feels sure there will be shortly concrete evidence that Japanese-American relations are moving in the direction of a status at once peaceful and mutually profitable," the editorial concluded.—United Press.

Maisky Impressed By British Tank Production

London, Sept. 23.

Two valentine tanks, one flying the Union Jack, the other the red flag, greeted the Soviet Ambassador, M. Ivan Maisky, when he visited tank factories in the Midlands yesterday. They were covered with posters announcing "Tanks for Russia—every second counts."

Touring a factory, M. Maisky saw slogans such as "Another one for Joe" and "Rush 'em for Russia." Workers told the ambassador they were working 66½ hours a week to turn out weapons for Russia. The first factory visited had a red flag fluttering from the roof.

"It looks to me a very efficient factory," said M. Maisky, "and the reception we got was very enthusiastic. I noticed all the slogans and Russian names printed on the sides of the tanks and this was a great inspiration to me.

"I know the Midlands are a very great and active industrial centre and I am not surprised at the great production going on. I am satisfied that the workers are doing their best to turn out tanks for Russia and they seem very enthusiastic. We want these tanks to get to Russia as soon as possible and we want as many as you can send. We can use all of them and in any quantities."—Reuter.

Pacific Coast May Experience Oil Shortage

Washington, Sept. 23.

Mr. Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, yesterday asked the oil industry to prevent an oil shortage on the Pacific Coast which might result through the diversion to Russia of several tankers to transport aviation petrol to Vladivostok.

He recommended that all tankers, pipe-line transport, barges and terminal storage facilities of west Coast oil companies be used without regard to individual ownership.

The move was the first of this kind to affect the Pacific coast although such inter-company co-operation had been asked for the Atlantic coast where an oil shortage is already being experienced.—United Press.

Gen. Wavell Gets Polish Decoration

London, Sept. 22.

Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, British Commander-in-Chief in India, has been awarded the Military Cross of Virtuti Militari, which is the Polish equivalent of the Victoria Cross.

He had the Polish Carpathian brigade under his command when he was Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East. Gen. Sikorski, Polish Prime Minister, addressing Polish motorized artillery in the United Kingdom on Sunday, revealed that the Carpathian Brigade was now actively engaged on one of the Middle Eastern fronts.—Reuter.

Great Brooklyn Waterfront Fire

Fireboats play tons of water on to Pier 27, Brooklyn, as it is swept by flames of an unknown origin. The Cuban ship Ponuco and several barges were set on fire from the blaze, and several longshoremen were injured, while others were trapped in the hold of the Ponuco and were rescued with great difficulty. The fire was one of the worst ever seen on the New York waterfront in recent years.

Life Story of Chiang Kai-shek China's Great Statesman

WE Chinese have a paradoxical saying to the effect that as great men are the makers of great events in history, so great events in history in turn create great men. During the sixth century before Christ, the chaotic state of the feudal period in China created our greatest philosopher, Confucius. At the end of last century, the decline of our Manchurian dynasty created, in the person of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, a revolutionist who later founded the Chinese Republic. More recently, our civil war and foreign invasion, which we term ne yui wei fan or 'sorrows within and troubles without,' created our national leader Chiang Kai-shek, who has achieved the almost impossible task of uniting a country of 450,000,000 people, and resisting successfully, for more than four years, the determined aggression of a well-prepared, well-equipped and powerful neighbour, says Mr. S. I. Hsiung in "London Calling."

When the great Sino-Japanese conflict began at Marco Polo bridge near Peiping just over four years ago, few people thought that China had even the slenderest of chances; and after the fall of Nanking, our capital, several western countries, with the best of intentions, offered to mediate between China and her enemy. Chiang Kai-shek refused, because he believed that we would become stronger as the war went on.

Early Admiration for Britain

Chiang Kai-shek [illegible] a good fa[illegible] [illegible] Acc[illegible] self there th[illegible] year he was sent to Japan to continue his studies. Most students who were sent abroad looked forward to coming back and being given high government positions, but he was not one of these. In sending his portrait in his new uniform to a cousin of his, he inscribed it with a poem ending with the following lines:—

My aim in sailing abroad is far from hoping to seek military honours,
My only wish is to bring a new dawn to our beloved celestial land.

At that time the fortunes of our country were going from bad to worse. The most unfortunate was her fate when all the power of the Empire fell into the hands of the most cruel and selfish woman ever known in history, the Empress Dowager. She nominated consecutively three boy Emperors to the Throne: her son, her nephew—both weaklings—and her 'grand nephew,' Henry Pu-yi, a half-wit.

Joins the Revolution

So in 1911, when the Kuomingtang started the revolution, the time was ripe—actually over-ripe—for the downfall of the monarchy. Chiang Kai-shek, then only twenty-five years of age, dashed back from Japan to join the revolution.

Leading a handful of men, he fought in the ranks himself against hundreds and sometimes thousands of the Imperial soldiers, and very soon his men firmly established themselves in Shanghai and the surrounding regions. As soon as the House of Manchu fell, and the revolution succeeded, he went back to Japan to continue his studies, making no claim to any kind of reward for his work for the revolution.

The period immediately after a revolution is always a wonderful time for the opportunist, and our country fell into the hands of Yuan Shih-kai, who forced Dr. Sun Yat-sen to pass on to him the Presidency, and later on proclaimed himself Emperor. Military governors all over the country, inspired by Yuan's audacity, began to make a bid for power, and they fought with each other for no other purpose than selfish gain. The country could not spare such a man as Chiang Kai-shek, so he was soon summoned back by Dr. Sun Yat-sen to work for the rebuilding of the nation. He worked for many years in obscurity under Dr. Sun Yat-sen, struggling desperately, but never despairingly, against the military governors in the North as well as in the South. In 1926 Dr. Sun Yat-sen died, and Chiang Kai-shek started, at the head of a comparatively small army, his bold North Punitive Expedition, hoping to rid the country of all the selfish military governors.

Civil Wars

Since the revolution, civil war had been going on in China incessantly for fifteen years. The military governors in North and Central China combined had 1,500,000 men, and they outnumbered Chiang Kai-shek's forces by more than ten to one. Civil wars are never popular, and the people were tired of them. From the military point of view, the North Punitive Expedition would have been a hopeless adventure. But Chiang Kai-shek declared war against his 1,500,000 potential enemies because he knew that he would have all the people who hated the military governors on his side, and that meant he would have 450,000,000 heartly supporters against 1,500,000 worn out soldiers. Everybody knew that he was working in the interest of the people, while his enemies were doing the exact opposite, and he conquered all the military governors and unified China in a very short time.

Help of Communist Party

[illegible]uring his struggles to unify China [illegible] had to accept the help of the [illegible]mmunist Party of China, to protect [illegible]m when they were attacked by [illegible]servative minded people, to banish [illegible]m when they were usurping [illegible]wer, to suppress them when they [illegible]ke out in open rebellion, and to [illegible]operate with them again when he [illegible] last found them willing to fight [illegible]der him against the invaders.

Perhaps the communist coup in [illegible]an is beyond the understanding of [illegible]estern people. Early in December, [illegible]6, Chiang Kai-shek was arrested [illegible] the communists and by the very [illegible]liers whom he had ordered to [illegible]press the communists. Three [illegible]ks later, when everybody was [illegible]ing for his life, his captors pledg[illegible] allegiance to him, and one of [illegible]n came to Nanking with him in [illegible] same airplane.

[illegible]e explanation is quite simple. [illegible] the Communists and the men [illegible] to suppress them wanted to stop [illegible] Japanese invasion which was then [illegible] than threatening China. They [illegible]so wanted a strong and able leader for whom they did not need to look far, though they thought he was not prepared to fight our common enemy. In their own way, they tried to make Chiang Kai-shek comply with their wishes at the point of the bayonet. But they were totally mistaken. He was preparing for the defence all the time, but thought that the moment had not yet come, and he would not do anything to encourage this undisciplined kind of action. They were sharply rebuffed by him, for he placed more importance on discipline and on his principles than on his life. The greatness of his personality at last caused the rebels to repent and to obey him, and their outrageous but patriotic actions were forgiven.

Air Force Necessary

Though he never even hinted to his captors of his determination and readiness to defend the country when his life was in danger, these were made quite clear when war broke out in the following year. During the time of the civil war an air force, though a help, was also a luxury rather than a necessity, for none of the military governors had many fighting aircraft. To fight with well-equipped invaders, however, we had to build a big air force and to do it quickly. But such a step might have provoked the invasion before we were ready, so on his fiftieth birthday Chiang Kai-shek quietly let it be known that he would accept from his people all over the country and abroad nothing but airplanes as birthday presents. The contributions were overwhelming, and many hundreds of machines were bought in a very short time.

Quite unostentatiously Chiang Kai-shek held a general review of all the boy scouts of the country at Nanking. After that, he introduced a period of military training for all the boys in schools and colleges, and it was then that our enemies decided not to delay their invasion. They thought they had begun in good time and would subjugate us in a few weeks.

You will perhaps have noticed that throughout this article I have never once used a prefix to the name of Chiang Kai-shek. In the Western world he is generally known as General Chiang Kai-shek, though a few prefer the title 'Marshal' and sometimes 'Generalissimo.' By the Chinese people he is always referred to as the 'Chairman of the Council,' denoting that he is not only our first soldiers but also our greatest statesman.

Australian Air Force To Be Inspected

Canberra, Sept. 23.

A visit to all theatres of war where the Royal Australian Air Force is fighting is shortly to be made by the Deputy Chief of the Australian Air Staff, Air Commodore W.D. Bostock. He will also visit oversea air-training scheme establishments and will study the latest developments in modern aerial warfare and report to the Government.

The tour will occupy three or four months.—Reuter.

Brooke-Popham Goes to Lashio

Rangoon, Sept. 23.

The British Commander-in-Chief in the Far East, Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, who has been touring Burma inspecting the country's air and other defences, has already covered hundreds of miles by motor-car as well as by plane.

Yesterday he witnessed demonstrations by one of the most modern and fastest fighters. Thereafter, accompanied by Lieut.-Gen. D. K. Macleod, British Commander-in-Chief in Burma, he left for Lashio at the Burma end of the Burma-China Road.—Reuter.

British, Americans Fitting Out Bases In West Africa

Lisbon, Sept. 22.

Defence preparations being feverishly completed on the west coast of Africa by the British authorities, and the use by the Americans of Monrovia as a landing point for planes being sent to the Near East were the subject of an editorial published in the Diario de Lisbao and written by Carlos Ferrao, well-known international commentator.

"While it is announced that American tourists are arriving in Monrovia, capital of Liberia, and that the coast of this country is being used as a landing base for bombers on their way to Egypt and the Near East, the British are reinforcing the garrison at Sierra Leone and Gambia, and are concentrating an appreciable naval force in their African ports," Senhor Ferrao said. "Bathurst and Freetown, especially the latter, may possibly become air and naval bases superior to Dakar, which is placed in an exceptional position owing to it being a cross-roads of Atlantic shipping lanes. The depth of the waters at Freetown (42 feet) and at Bathurst (27 feet) make it possible to fit these two ports up as naval bases."

"In Sierra Leone," the writer added, "fortifications are being speedily erected while airports and underground shelters are being built. This activity prevails both in Bathurst and Freetown. The reason for it is clear. In Africa, as in the Near East, the winter campaign is being prepared."—Havas Telemondial.

Dakar Will Be Defended

Vichy, Sept. 22.

"As I did last year, as I do today and as I shall do tomorrow, I am going to defend Dakar against anyone attacking it," Governor-General Pierre Boisson of French West Africa told the press here today in a statement on the first anniversary of the Dakar incident.

"I have been given the means to do this," he added. "We are in a position to resist much more than we did last year. I wish to assert again that this defence has been entrusted to Frenchmen and to Frenchmen alone."

M. Boisson said that his principal task "is to maintain and preserve" and after this to "prepare the Africa of tomorrow".

General Plan Approved

"I came to Vichy to submit a general plan of my projects to Rear-Admiral Platon (Secretary of State for Colonies)," the Governor-General proceeded. "He has approved it. It is a programme of achievements for tomorrow that we are starting today. The test of 1940 has in no way altered the affection and deep attachment of the colonial populations towards the metropolis which had just been hard-hit by misfortune. That is why the attack against Dakar a year ago met with the unshakeable resistance of all. It was the greatest tribute paid to colonizers. For three days the public services continued to operate normally under the fire of naval guns."

"French West Africa is and will remain French," M. Boisson said in conclusion. "Our task is to prevent a possible repetition of aggression. We are ready."—Havas Telemondial.

Britons to Study U.S. Tank Operations

Washington, Sept. 23.

The War Department announces that 50 members of the British Royal Armoured Corps have arrived at Fort Knox in Kentucky to study operation of United States tanks. They will return to England as instructors.—Reuter.

Petain Asserts Confidence In France's Future

Chambery, Sept. 22.

FAITH in the recovery of France's greatness was expressed here today by Marshal Philippe Petain, the Chief of State, in the course of a speech delivered at the Town Hall in which he outlined the French Government's principles of action.

"Our new home, where we hope to live in happiness and in peace, is rebuilding itself stone by stone," the Marshal said. "Soon its foundations will have been laid according to the principles drafted by the committee in charge of the new constitution. National Councillors, chosen for their knowledge and their experience, have submitted a draft to me establishing a regime of firm authority and taking into consideration the natural tendencies of our populations as well as their aspirations and their needs.

Essential Part of Work

"An essential part of this work is the restoration of local life, which will include a freer and more supple leeway of our institutions within the renovated provincial framework," the Marshal stated "It is necessary that we should revive the customs and traditions of each region in our incomparable land. Provincial organization is necessary in order to turn in a rational way the wheels of the heavy administrative machine and to adapt its operation to modern economy. The province of tomorrow will have to be organized so that it can be self-sufficient."

The Marshal then recalled that a labour charter was being prepared. This charter, he said, will cause class struggles to disappear.

Understanding and Harmony

"Today, we want to instil understanding and harmony," he said. "In a same concern and a same group of various concerns, managers and workers will be in permanent contact, they will deliberate together, and they will be—in just and humane conditions—participants in a success which they will take equally to heart."

"It is understood," he stressed, "that the peasantry will also have its charter. I have faith in the success of our common undertaking. It is inspired by a passionate love of France to which, with the help of God, I wish to restore her past greatness of which she will henceforth be worthy."

In conclusion, the Chief of State appealed to all to rally around the Government.—Havas Telemondial.

British Activity At Tobruk

Cairo, Sept. 23.

British forces at Tobruk are steadily penetrating beyond the perimeter defences, according to the latest Middle East Communique issued here today.—Reuter.

New York Papers Denounce Petain

New York, Sept. 23.

The first New York press comment on Marshal Petain's broadcast on Sunday is a biting condemnation of the speech, which a writer in the newspaper "P.M." calls a "blot on the history of France's leadership."

He adds: "He has insulted the French people. No one need wonder any more. The second battle for France is a fight against France's Petain as well as against Hitler. Petain should take a look at France's history. He would find out it is French tradition to attack the enemies of France and to fight against tyranny."—Reuter.

Churchill Receives Fugitives

London, Sept. 23.

Five young Frenchmen who escaped from France in two frail canoes, and after struggling for 30 hours in the Channel, landed at Eastbourne last week, were yesterday received by the Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill at the Prime Minister's official residence No. 10 Downing Street.

The Frenchmen were still clad in a variety of clothing. One wore white duck trousers and a pair of wooden sabots. Another wore blue shorts. Others wore golf jackets and plus fours still showing evidence of the daring voyage across the Channel.

Mr. Churchill gave a toast, "Vive la France." Later the visitors left to join Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French forces.

How the French youths escaped from France was described by the party's "navigator," who is only 17 years old. He said: "We did not want to be sent to forced labour by the Germans. Once together with other boys, they made us carry sand not for any practical purpose but for the sheer pleasure of angering us. We repaired two Canadian canoes and obtained with much difficulty 20 pounds of bread, some army biscuits and 30 pints of water contained in a petrol can and bottles. We managed to slip away. We could not inform our parents of our intention but left notes saying we were going to England. No member of the party had been further from shore than two miles previously.

Tune in For Real News

"The sea was rough at night, but we kept the canoes together by fastening a rope between them and baled out with a saucepan."

The youth revealed that many German soldiers in occupied France compelled French families on whom they were billeted to tune the wireless to British broadcasts every night in order that they may get real news. He added that an invasion of Britain was "out of fashion" among the Germans.—Reuter.

German Drive May Decide Whether British Fight

London, Sept. 23.

Progress of the southernmost German drive which is beginning to threaten Rostov, on the Sea of Asov, and key communications to and from the Caucasus, may decide whether the British fight side by side with the Red Army, competent sources here said yesterday.

The British Middle East and Indian Command probably are helpless to aid in defence of the Don basin, beyond what might be detached in the way of bombers and fighters. But if the Germans are turned southeast beyong Rostov and strike for the narrow Caspian coastal plain which skirts the Caucasus, in an attempt to reach the oil fields by land, British help definitely would be indicated, it was believed.

A Vital Necessity

Protecting Caucasus oil is a vital necessity, in order to keep the wheels of the Russian war machine and Russian agriculture turning. If the Caucasus can not be defended the field must be destroyed.

The threat presented Field Marshal General Karl Guenther von Rundstedt's southern column is not immediate. He would have considerably farther to go than this former advance from the former Polish border and the communications problems would be tremendous. For that reason the German might prefer to try to cut off the Caucasus field line to the rest of Russia and leave Batum and Baku until later.—United Press.

Explosions Occur in Two British Factories

London, Sept. 23.

Official announcements last night disclosed that one person was killed and three were injured by an explosion in a factory in north-west England. Damage was slight and production was not affected by the explosion.

Another explosion occurred in a Middlesex factory, causing a serious fire, but the large staff escaped without injury.—United Press.

Italian Paper Stresses Strength of Soviets In Far East

Zurich, Sept. 23.

Previous efforts by the Italian press to prove that Russia, because of the need of reinforcing her western front, has become fatally weakened in Asia, are flatly contradicted by the Tokyo Correspondent of the Turin paper "Gazetta del Popolo."

The paper states that in addition to Vladivostok other bases along the Soviet coast, on various islands in the Behring Sea and on Kamchatka Peninsula have been rapidly fortified. The Soviet eastern fleet comprises many submarines, fast cutters, gunboats, torpedo-boats and other more important units. Twenty Russian warships recently arrived at Vladivostok for repairs at Asiatic shipyards, the "Gazetta del Popolo" claims, adding the warships came from European Russia after a long and dangerous voyage through the Arctic Ocean.—Reuter.

Bases for U.S. Use In Uruguay

Montevideo, Sept. 23.

Uruguay was building three great air bases from United States lend-lease funds and in the event of an American nation going to war with an outside Power to protect the western hemisphere the bases would be immediately placed at the disposal of that nation, it was learned today.

A giant air station, equipped to handle both land and sea planes, would be built at Laguna, Negro. Other bases will be located at Carrasco, ten miles from Montevideo, and Durazno, central Uruguay.—United Press.

Lord Mountbatten Arrives in Honolulu

Honolulu, Sept. 23.

Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander of the British aircraft carrier, H.M.S. Illustrious, arrived here by Clipper yesterday to spend between ten days and a fortnight inspecting United States Navy bases here. Lord Mountbatten refused to comment on his visit.

The British naval officer will confer with Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, Commander of the United States Fleet, and Admiral Claude C. Bloch, Commandant of the 14th Naval district and the Pearl Harbour naval base.—United Press.

DOUMER TEL. 70785
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Admission: $1, $1.50, $2.

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"I WAS AN ADVENTURESS"

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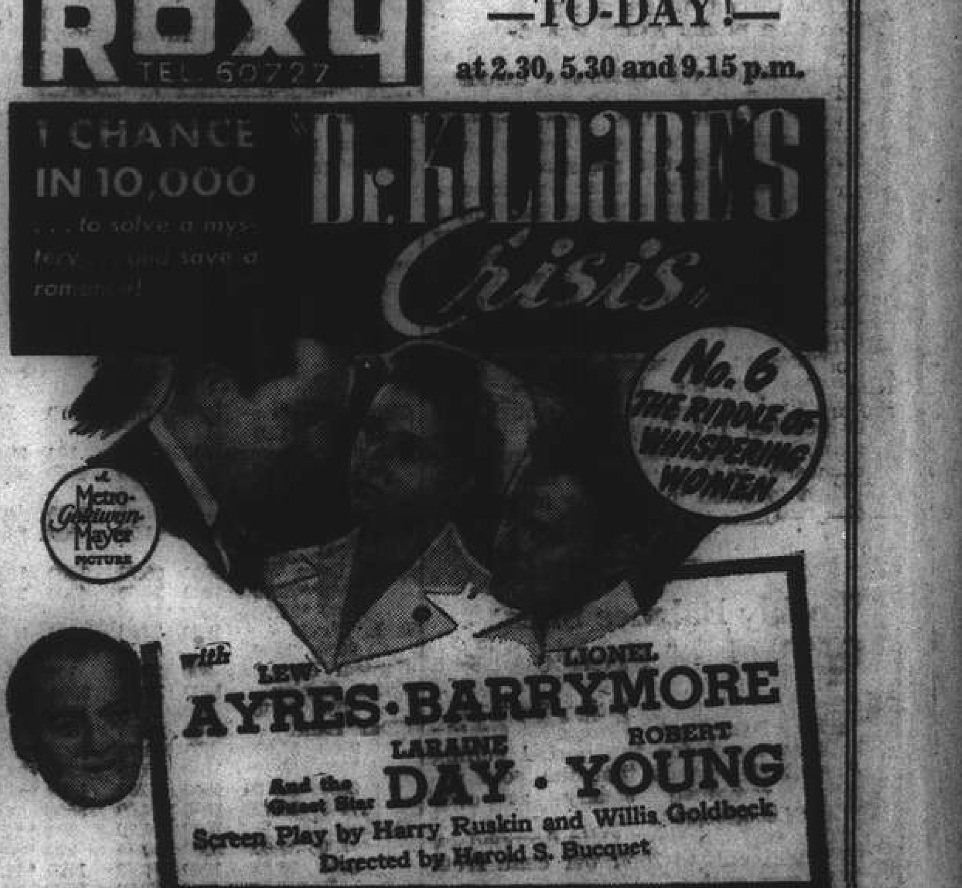

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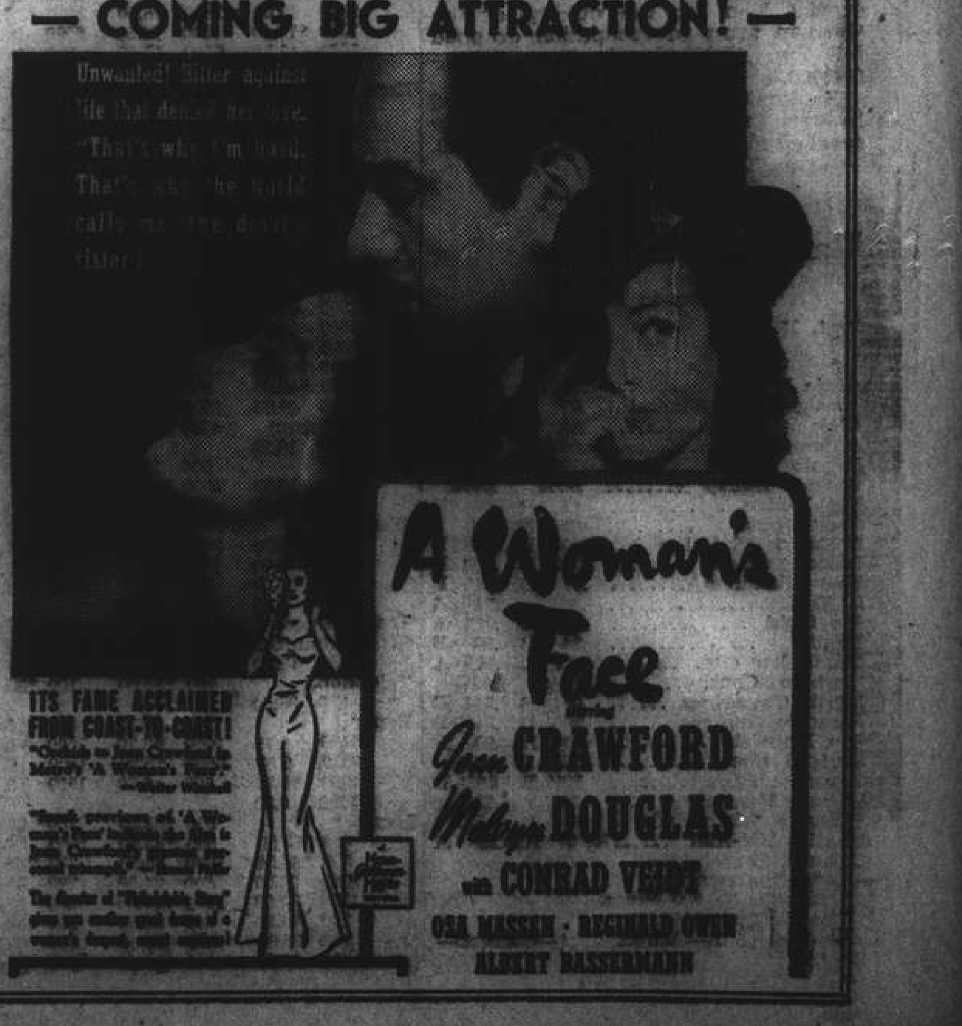

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

HONGKONG & SHANHAI BANK
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1941

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3 3/32d.	$ 75.04
U.S. $100 @ 5 9/32	$1,893.49
Guilders 9⅞	$100
Rupees 17½	100
Pesos 10 9/16	100
Hongkong $21	100

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3¼d.	$ 73.84
U.S. $100 @ 5⅜	$1,860.46
London—demand, $1=	3¼d.
4 months' sight credits	3 5/16d.
4 months' sight docts	3 11/32d.
6 months' sight credits	3 11/32d.
6 months' sight docts	3⅜d.
New York—demand, $100=	U.S. $5⅜
4 months' sight credits	U.S. $5 7/16
4 months' sight docts	U.S. $5½

NEW YORK/LONDON CASH RATES

£1=U.S. $4.03½ U.S. $1=59.48d.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

Java Guilders ....Selling 9⅞

HUA HSING COMMERCIAL BANK

Sterling basis	@ 6d per H H.$ 1
U.S.$ Selling Rate	@ 9¾ per H.H.$100
Local $ (Fapi) buying	@ 205 per H.H.$100

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

	SELLING	BUYING Sept./Oct.	
Cash			
£ T.T.	3 5/32	4 m/s. l.c.	3 9/32
U.S.$ T.T.	5 9/32	4 m/s. l.c.	5⅜
Rs. T.T.	17½	15 d/s.	18

SILVER QUOTATIONS

	Ready	For'd
London pence per std. oz.	23½	23 7/16
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	34¾	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	63.00.3	—
Bombay offtake 100 bars.		

U.S.$/£ CROSS RATE CASH QUOTATIONS

New York closing rate for Sept. 22	4.03½
Local Sellers of U.S.$ against £ at the close	4.02 *
Local Buyers of U.S.$ against £ at the close	4.02 *

*—Nominal.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, Sept. 22.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:

N. Y.	333¼-332¾	London	1/5 15/16
Shanghai	19 N.	2 mths	
Hongkong	85¼	„ sellers	1/5 15/16
		„ buyers	1/6

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Shanghai	3 5/16d.
Madrid	40.00	Bombay	1/6
Berne	17.30	Hongkong	1/3 1/32
Bel. Congo	176½	Singapore	2/4 3/16

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Spain	9.25 N.	Brazil	5.05
Paris	2.30	Shanghai	5.40/55*
S'zerland	23.32	Hongkong	25.33
Sweden	23.85	Hungary	19.85
Montreal	88.680	Manila	49.85 N.
London			4.03½
Buenos Aires, Paper			29.78
„ „ market rate			23.65
Montreal on London			4.55

N—Nominal *—Nom quoted.—Reuter

Foreign Money Rates

London:		Sept. 22.
Fine Bank Bills,	3 mths.	1 1/32%-1 1/16%
Bank Bills,	6 mths.	1 3/32%-1⅛%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 mths.	2½%-3%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 mths.	3%-3½%
Call Money		¾-1%
New York:		
Bankers' Acceptances for 1, 2 and 3 months		0½%B 0 7/16%A
Bankers' Acceptances for 4 months		0 9/16%B 0½%A
Call Money		1%

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

U.S. Urged to Build Synthetic Rubber Plants

Washington, Sept. 23.

The United States Tariff Commission in a public report issued yesterday recommended that the United States undertake extensive domestic production of synthetic and guayule rubber despite the comparatively high costs if the move seems warranted as a defense measure.

The Commission, after an exhaustive study, pointed out that the United States imported 800,000 tons of rubber during 1940. It admitted, however, that it was generally believed that only 225.000 tons could be saved or reclaimed by the most drastic economy.

Therefore, because imports from Malaya or the Netherlands East Indies might be curtailed through war exigencies, the large capital investment and time required to produce domestic rubber "should not be allowed to stand in the way of production."—United Press.

Weekly Balance Sheet Of Bank of France

Vichy, Sept. 21.

The Bank of France's weekly balance sheet for the period ending August 28 reveals that the gold reserve remained steady at over Frs. 84,500,000,000.

The gold coverage ratio dropped by 0.03 per cent. to 25.27 per cent. from 25.30 per cent.

Temporary loans to the State dropped by Frs. 1,300,000,000, while the special loan for the upkeep of the German army of occupation dropped by Frs. 57,000,000 to Frs. 117,500,000,000.

Banknotes in circulation increased by over Frs. 2,100,000,000 and has now reached more than Frs. 204,000,000,000.—Havas Telemondial.

Manila Gold Shares

(Sales in Pesos)

Sept. 23.	Sales Prices 10 a.m.	p.m. Closing
Acoje Mining	.42½ B	.44 B
Amalgamated Mineral	.07 B	.07½
Atok	.53 B	.55
Antamok	.06½	.06½ B
Baguio Gold	.17½	.18½ B
Batong Buhay	.0062	.0062
Bid Wedge	.61 B	.64 B
Coco Grove	.05¾ B	.06
Consolidated Mines	.0059 B	.0066 B
Demonstration	.032 B	.032 B
East Mindanao	.07 B	.07½ B
I. X. L.	.23	.24½ B
Ipo Gold	.012 A	.012 A
Itogon	.24 B	.26 B
Mambulao Con.	.011 A	.011 A
Masbate Cons.	.09¼	.09¼
North Camarines	.041 B	.041 B
Paracale Gumaus	.24½ B	.25½ B
San Mauricio	.19½ B	.20 B
Surigao Con.	.19½ B	.20½
Suyoc	.13¼ B	.14½ B
United Paracale	.21½	.22½
Mindanao Motherlode	.61 P	B*
Manila Hai-Alai	10.25	A10.25 A
Benguet Consolidated (over the counter)	4.00 A	—

Turnover 355,600 Pesos.
Shares Index 64.13.
B—Bid. A—Asked. *—Correct.—Reuter.

Specials Gain In Active Local Market

Various developments abroad were of a disquieting character yesterday. Outstanding among them was the news of the sinking of an American ship, a report featuring the imminent entry of Bulgaria into the war, resumption of the customary anti-American tone by the Japanese press, and Berlin claims to have scored crushing victories in the area east of Kiev.

On the asset side, so to say, of the international news balance, as seen from the broker's point of view, there was comparatively little to write home about unless one takes the moderate upward trend of New York stock prices as a hopeful indication that, after all, the outlook could not be so desperate if Wall Street behaved in such an orderly manner.

Although it could be expected that the local share market would not show any particular strength at the opening in the light of the aforementioned aspects, the steady tone which could be observed in the afternoon session was the more remarkable for its persistency despite adverse news.

Various reasons have been offered for the performance of the local share market. While analysts admitted that the political outlook could not be made responsible at all for the maintainance of sentiment, they thought that the technical structure of the market might have had its say in yesterday's pattern of share prices since the heavy overbought position which was apparent on Monday was probably changed into a substantial short position. A certain number of shares thus experienced small upward changes which were probably due to short covering. On the other hand, it is likely that there was a certain revival of interest in various leading counters such as Ewos, Metals, Explorations, and Dockyards, which staged remarkable comebacks.

Metal Ind. May Liquidate

While in the case of Dockyards unconfirmed rumours of an impending distribution of an interim dividend were circulated, Metal Industries of China were said to consider a voluntary liquidation. This step, if it should materialize, would tally with the general position of the company as outlined in the speech by Mr. G. E. Marden on the occasion of the last general meeting.

"The shortage of metal on the local market, as well as the fall of the average exchange rates over the year, has caused a strong demand for our products at prices substantially above indent costs and it is difficult to foresee a slackening of the demand or a reduction in price," Mr. G. E. Marden said.

"Whilst the demand is from a restricted circle it is made against local stocks unquestionably the smallest in the past 40 years and it is doubtful whether there can be any development which will adjust this position in the near future. On the other hand, it must be borne in mind that our own source of supply is drying up—although by no means completely—so that our main activities must tend to develop along the lines of participation in the ownership of vessels which will be available for breaking up when the times have become normal rather than in the immediate future."

High profits, therefore, in conjunction with rapidly drying up sources of raw material might have constituted a sufficiently strong motive for the management of the company to consider the above-mentioned step, which has been rumoured in local circles for quite some time.—W.H.W.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

The market was active yesterday, though the turnover was smaller than for some time. Prices at the opening approximated to those of the closing of the previous day, and during the morning fluctuated rather uncertainly. The afternoon session saw prices steadier with a more cheerful undertone. The turnover in rubbers was smaller than it has been, and in this section prices moved very much as in the generals section.

Official Averages

High	Low		Yesterday's Averages	Change
475.56	105.32	General	358.43	+1.44
485.40	95.55	Rubbers	352.20	—3.60

Total 742,272 shares, 270 bonds.

Morning Session

Stock	Shares	Price	Shares	Price	Shares	Price
China Finance			1000	1.78	2000	1.76
	2000	1.80				
Yangtsze Finance (X.R.)					500	23.00
	1000	*22.75	500	*22.75	4000	22.50
	1500	*22.50	3500	22.75		
Yangtsze Finance (Rights)					2000	4.75
	500	4.50	500	*4.50	500	*4.65
	1000	4.75				
S'hai Loan			3000	26.75	1500	27.00
	1500	*26.75	1000	26.50	4000	26.75
	1000	*27.00	1000	*26.75	2500	27.00
I. I. Trust			1000	39.25	1000	39.50
	2000	39.00				
Central Prop.			200	23.50	100	23.75
China Realty			1000	16.00	8000	*16.00
	1000	16.10	500	16.00	1500	15.90
S'hai Land			3500	23.75	4000	*24.00
	2500	24.00	500	*23.75	2000	*23.50
	7500	23.50	1500	23.25	500	*23.25
	2500	23.75	4500	23.50	1500	*23.75
	17500	23.75	1500	*24.00	5500	24.00
Dockyards			1900	36.75	500	*37.00
	300	37.00	2000	36.50	200	*36.25
	3700	36.25	1000	36.75	1100	*36.75
	100	*36.50	4000	36.50	3500	36.75
	900	37.00	300	*37.00	400	36.75
Asia Navigation			2000	15.80	6000	15.70
	2500	15.60	1500	15.50	1500	*15.40
	1500	*15.30	1500	15.30	6500	15.40
	5000	15.50	5500	15.60	500	*15.60
	500	*15.70	8500	15.60	500	*15.60
Ewo Brewery			12500	8.85	500	8.90
	500	*8.90	1000	8.80	5000	8.75
	3000	8.70	1500	*8.70	7000	8.80
	500	*8.80	3000	8.85	1000	*8.85
Wheelock			600	114.50	200	115.00
	500	115.50	800	*116.00	400	115.00
	500	*114.00	300	114.00	100	*113.50
	100	113.50	500	114.00	1200	115.00
	800	114.50	400	*115.00		
Ewo Mills (Ord)			100	49.75	6400	49.50
	800	*49.50	4200	49.25	400	*49.25
	3300	49.00	5000	48.75	2100	*48.75
	9500	49.00	3700	49.25	500	*49.25
	300	*49.00	9200	49.25	2000	*49.50
	4900	49.50	100	*49.25	200	49.25
	100	*49.50	100	49.75	200	*49.75
	100	49.50	1800	49.75	1500	*49.50
China Cotton			4000	16.30	3500	16.20
	4000	16.30				
Textile			500	10.60	1000	10.50
	1500	10.30	1000	*10.30	2000	10.40
	1500	10.50	500	*10.50	2000	10.40
Worsted			1000	*8.20	500	*8.25
	1500	8.30	1000	*8.30	3000	8.25
	6500	8.20	1500	8.15	500	8.10
	1000	*8.20	500	8.20	1000	*8.25
	500	8.25	4000	8.20		
Tram (Bearer) £1					100	47.00
C. G. Omnibus			200	19.60	200	19.30
	200	19.40	300	19.60		
Telephone			100	*36.00	100	*35.50
	300	35.50				
Paper			500	6.85	500	6.80
	7500	6.75	1000	*6.70	1500	6.70
	9500	6.80	3500	*6.75	1500	6.75
	1000	*6.70	500	6.70	1500	6.75
	3500	6.80				
Lumber			900	*82.50	700	83.00
	800	83.50	500	*83.00	1000	84.00
	500	*84.50	1300	84.50	200	*85.00
	2700	84.50	600	84.00	200	83.50
	1700	83.00	1100	*83.00	200	83.50
	300	84.50	600	84.00	300	*84.50
	700	84.00	300	*83.00	600	83.00
	300	82.50	300	*83.00	100	82.50
	700	83.00	400	*83.50	4300	83.50
	200	*84.00				
Metal			1500	41.50	1200	41.75
	600	41.50	100	*41.25	1400	41.50
	1900	*41.50	500	41.25	500	41.00
	1900	40.75	400	*40.75	200	40.50
	1900	40.75	400	*40.75	200	40.50
	100	*40.50	1500	40.75	1200	41.00
	500	*41.25	400	*41.50	400	41.50
	1800	41.25	1600	41.00	700	*41.25
	500	41.25	1300	41.50	1400	41.75
	500	*41.75	900	41.50	100	*41.50
	8100	41.75	300	42.00	2100	*42.00
Kaiping			500	49.25	100	48.75
	100	49.00				
Exploration			2500	34.25	2000	*34.25
	500	*34.50	7500	34.25	10500	34.00
	1500	*34.00	2000	*34.50	1000	*34.25
	1500	34.25	500	*34.25	500	*34.50
Anglo Dutch			300	20.75	1600	20.50
	100	20.75	300	21.00	100	21.25
Anglo Java			300	40.25	1200	40.00
	300	39.75	1000	40.00	1600	40.25
	100	*40.25	1800	40.50	200	40.25
	400	40.50				
Bute					2000	*12.50
Chemor					1000	3.30
Cheng			27000	1.68	1000	1.64
Consolidated					500	13.50
Dominion					2000	16.20
Java Consolidated					1000	4.80
Kroewoek					2000	2.85
Kota					4000	7.50
Langkat			600	26.50	2100	26.00
	100	*26.25	1300	26.25	600	26.50
	300	26.75				
Repah			1000	1.96	1000	1.94
	1000	1.96	1000	1.98		
Kelantan			3000	1.32	1000	1.30
	1000	1.32				
Pahang					6000	7.50
Tanah Merar			1000	4.80	1000	4.90
	1000	*4.85				
Tebong			3000	2.15	2000	2.17½
	8000	2.15	8000	2.17½	4000	2.20
Ziangbe			100	*24.25	400	24.00
	900	24.25				
Power (Pref)					10	142.00

ODD LOTS

Stock	Shares	Price	Shares	Price
Repah			500	1.94
I. I. Trust	200	39.25	100	39.25
100 *39.50				
Worsted	200	8.30	200	8.15
Dockyards			50	36.25
China Cotton	130	16.40	140	16.20
Asia Navigation	50	15.20	100	15.70
Textile			100	10.40
Ewo Mills (Ord)			50	48.75
China Finance (Pref)			150	2.75
Euto			200	12.40
Java Consolidated			100	4.80
Anglo Dutch			50	20.75
Anglo Java			52	39.75
Rubber Trust			200	17.20

Afternoon Session

Stock	Shares	Price	Shares	Price	Shares	Price
China Finance			1000	1.78	1000	1.80
	1000	1.82	1000	1.84		
Yangtsze Finance X.R.					500	22.50
	500	22.75	1000	*22.75	1500	22.50
	1500	22.75				
Yangtsze (Rights)					1000	4.80
	1000	4.75	500	*4.80	500	4.80
	1000	4.75	1000	4.80		
S'hai Loan			500	27.00	2500	27.25
I. I. Trust					500	38.75
China Realty			500	15.80	1000	15.90
	3500	16.00				
S'hai Land			1000	*24.00	1500	*23.75
	17000	24.00	1000	*24.00		
Dockyards			700	*37.00	1200	36.75
	1900	*36.50	1600	36.75	500	*37.00
	1600	37.00	2900	37.25	200	*37.25
	1900	37.50	900	*37.50	3300	37.25
	500	*37.25	1300	37.50	5500	37.75
	500	*37.75	200	*38.00	1800	38.00
Asia Navigation			2500	*15.70	13500	15.60
	2500	15.70				
Ewo Brewery			5000	8.85	1000	*8.85
Wheelock			300	*114.50	100	114.50
	1300	*114.00	3300	114.50	800	*115.00
	3300	115.00	200	115.50		
Ewo Mills (Ord)			2400	*49.75	4700	49.50
	1200	*49.50	300	*49.25	1900	49.25
	3000	49.50	200	*49.50	2300	*49.75
	3500	49.75	300	*50.00	1000	50.00
China Cotton			500	16.30	2000	16.40
Textile			3500	10.50	1500	10.60
Worsted			2500	*8.25	8500	8.20
	2000	8.25	1500	*8.20	500	*8.25
	500	8.25				
Tram (Bearer) £1					100	47.00
C. G. Omnibus			200	19.50	500	19.60
Telephone			1000	35.75	1900	36.00
	1100	36.50	300	*36.25	200	36.50
S'hai Gas			900	17.50	100	17.60
Paper			500	6.80	2000	*6.85
	4500	6.80				
Lumber			900	*83.50	100	83.50
	2900	83.00	200	*83.00	1200	83.50
	100	*84.00				
Metal			500	41.75	100	*42.00
	2500	41.75	500	*41.50	100	41.50
	1900	41.75	2700	42.00	1100	*42.00
	100	*42.25	1100	42.25		
Kaiping			500	49.50	100	*49.50
Exploration			500	*34.25	4500	34.25
	4000	34.50	3000	*34.50	1500	34.75
Anglo Dutch			1000	21.00	800	21.25
Anglo Java			300	40.25	1200	40.00
	600	40.25	200	40.50		
Batu Anam					2000	2.45
Chemor			2000	3.25	1000	3.27½
Cheng			4000	1.70	5000	*1.68
Java Consolidated					2000	4.80
Kroewoek			1000	*2.87½	3000	2.80
	1000	*2.87½				
Langkat					900	26.50
Repah					1000	1.98
Rubber Trust					500	17.50
Kelantan					1000	1.30
Power (Pref)					50	143.25
Pahang					2000	7.40
Sumatra					200	35.00
Tebong			2000	2.15	3000	2.17½
Ziangbe			100	24.25	100	24.50
Telephone 6% Debs.					20000	102.50
S. M. C. 6% 1940					3500	102.00
Power 5½% Debs.					2300	*99.75
Metro. Land 6% Debs.					1200	*90.00

ODD LOTS

Stock	Shares	Price
China Cotton	240	16.20
Worsted	100	8.10
Exploration	200	*34.25
Asia Navigation	100	*15.60
Rubber Trust	100	*†17.30

*—Direct Business.
†—Outport Business.

Active Local Stocks

	Tuesday Closing	Yesterday's Closing	Change in Per Cent
I.I.T.	38.75	38.75	0
Shanghai Loans	26.75	27.25	+1.9
Yangtsze Finance	22.75	22.75	0
China Realty	16.20	16.00	—1.2
Shanghai Land	23.50	24.00	+2.1
Dockyards	36.75	38.00	+3.4
Wheelock	114.50	115.50	+0.9
Ewo Beer	8.75	8.85	+1.2
Ewo Cotton	49.25	50.00	+1.5
Worsted	8.25	8.25	0
New China Cotton	16.30	16.40	+0.6
Paper	6.85	6.80	—0.7
Lumber	81.50	84.00	+3.1
Metal Industries	41.00	42.25	+3.0
Exploration	34.25	34.75	+1.5
Anglo Dutch	20.75	21.25	+2.4
Anglo Java	40.25	40.50	+0.6
Kroewoek	2.97½	2.87½	—3.4
Langkat	26.75	26.50	—0.9

Black Exchange Marts Abolished—Chungking

Chungking, Sept. 23.

In a statement today on the freezing of the Chinese dollar in Hongkong the spokesman of the Ministry of Finance declared: "Since the Anglo-American freezing order the Shanghai black market has been abolished as a result of the order from the Currency Stabilization Board as well as the co-operation on the part of foreign banks.

"But if the free sale and purchase of Chinese currency is allowed to centinue in Hongkong without restrictions there cannot be complete elimination of the black market, and also the existence of such conditions is bound to affect the Chinese Government's programme in connection with overseas remittances and the stabilization of exchange rates.

"At a recent meeting of the Foreign Exchange Control Committee of the Chinese Government it was decided to refer the matter to the Currency Stabilization Board for negotiation.

"Following negotiations between the Stabilization Board and the Hongkong Government, the latter agreed to freeze Chinese currency deposits in all banks, and to forbid the free purchase and sale of Chinese currency in the market.

"With the elimination of the black markets in Shanghai and Hongkong there shall be tighter control of exchange."—Reuter.

London Bullion

London, Sept. 22.

London Gold: Bar Gold, Fine. per ounce; 168/- unchanged.

London Silver: The market ruled quiet. with the Jewish holiday creating an absence of traders.

Spot	23½d. unchanged
Forward	23 7/16d. unchanged

—Reuter.

London Stocks

Monday's Closing Quotations

London, Sept. 22.

Conditions on the Stock Exchange generally were rather dull today, and values tended to move lower in the absence of buying interest, but partial recoveries were recorded during the afternoon in British gilt-edged securities, Kaffirs, oils and tobaccos.

Diamonds, industrials and home rails finished a shade lower, while Kaffirs presented an irregular appearance, with speculative issues meeting with some local support.

In the foreign bond section, Japanese issues turned flat, losing up to three points and more, while South American bonds and rails were also slightly easier.—Reuter.

U.K. LOANS

3½% War Loan (Red.)	£105 13/16	105 11/16
3% Defence Loan	101¼	101¼

CHINESE LOANS

4½% Gold Loan, 1898	48	48
4½% Anglo-French Loan	46	46
5% Crisp Loan, 1912	29½	29½
5% Reorg Loan, 1913	38	38
8% Stg. Notes, 1925	10	10
5% Honan Rly., 1905	14	14
5% Hukuang Rly., 1911	15	15
5% „ „ (Ger. Is.)	13	13
5% Lung Tsing U. H. Rly.	13	13
5% S'hai-Nanking Rly.	17	17
5% T'tsin-Pukow Rly. B.	13	13
5% „ „ G.	13	13
5% „ „ (Supl Loan) B.	13	13
5% „ „ (Supl. Loan) G.	13	13
5 Canton-Kowloon Rly.	13	13
5% Chinese Imp. Rly.	60	60

JAPANESE BONDS

5% Sterling Loan, 1907	27½	25½
6% Sterling Loan, 1924	31½	28

BANKS AND INSURANCE

Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	9⅜	9⅜
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	79	79
„ „ „ (Col. Reg.)	85 N	85 N
Mercantile Bank of India	11¼	11¼
National Bank of India	32¾	32¾
Un. Ins. Soc. of Canton	22	22

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIALS

Bristol Aeroplane	10/6	10/6
B'tish American Tobacco	91/3	90/7½
Dunlop Rubber	96/3	36/-
Imp. Chem. Industries	31/7½	†31/6
United Steel	23/7½	23/6
Woolworths	56/9	57/-

MINES

Chinese Eng. & Min.	15/6	15/6
Chosen Corp.	5/6	5/6
Marsman Investments	7/6	7/6
Pekin-Syndicate	1/-	1/-
Sub-Nigel	143/9	143/9
Western Holdings	17/9	18/3

MISCELLANEOUS

Great Western Rly.	40¼	39½
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	15/-	15/-
London, Midland & Scot.	15½	15¼
Shanghai Elec. Const.	13/9	13/9
S'hai Waterworks "A"	15	15
Shell Transport & Trad.	53/9	52/6

†—Ex dividend.

U.S. Commodities

Monday's Closing Quotations

New York, Sept. 22.

The New York cotton market opened weak, with quotations ruling from 18 to 33 points down. Later, the market declined further on heavy hedge selling, liquidation and spinners selling futures. At the last callover, losses from 39 to 42 points were recorded.

There was no special feature witnessed in the Chicago Wheat Pit, with Eastern buying early in the session meeting with liquidation in sympathy with the weakness of cotton. At the final bell, quotations were unchanged to ⅛ cent up.

New York Cotton			New York Rubber		
Oct.	16.57-57	—39	Dec.	22.40-45	+05
				B/A	
Dec.	16.76-76	—42			
Jan.	16.81 N.	—40	Mar.	22.00-10 unc.	
				B/A	
Mar.	16.97-99	—42			
May	17.09-12	—44			
July	17.13-17	—40			

N. Y. Sugar No. 3		N. Y. Sugar No. 4		
Jan.	2.78-80 unc. B/A	Dec.	2.15-15½ B/A	+½
Mar.	2.78-79 unc. B/A	Mar.	2.10-10½ B/A	+½
		May	2.09½-10 B/A	+½

Chicago Wheat		Chicago Corn		
Dec.	120⅛-120 +⅛	Dec.	81⅛-81	—½
May	124-123⅞ unc.	May	86¼-86⅛	—½

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

British Commodities

Monday's Closing Quotations

London, Sept. 22.

London Rubber: Spot buyers 13 11/16 unc; sellers 13 13/16 unc; Oct. del. buyers 13 11/16 unc; sellers 13 13/16 unc.

London Tin: Standard, cash, buyers £256¼ +¼; sellers £256½ +¼; 3 mths del. buyers £259½ +¼; 3 mths del. sellers £259¾ +¼.—Reuter.

Local Commodities

Yesterday's Prices

Cotton yn. 20's, D.H. p.b. Cash		$1,761
Tungchow cotton	per picul	375
Shanghai cotton	per picul	340
		picul
Raw silk, Steamfil, 20/22 78%		$7,500 Nom.
Flour, local	per bag (49lb.)	$34.75
Flour, imported	„	31.20

Australian Deposit Rates Further Reduced

Sydney, Sept. 23.

As from yesterday, fixed deposit rates of Australian banks have been reduced by a further 60 pence per cent. per annum.

This adjustment makes the aggregate reduction 15 shillings per cent. since the outbreak of the War.

The new rates are:—

Three months	1½ per cent.
Six months	1¾ „ „
One year	2 „ „
Two years	2¼ „ „

—Reuter.

Second Disbursement on U.S. Loan to Britain

Washington, Sept. 23.

The second disbursement amounting to $25,000,000 has been made on the $425,000,000 loan recently authorized for Great Britain. Announcing this decision of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Mr. Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, said this made a total of $125,000,000 disbursed to date.—Reuter.

N.Y. Stock Market

New York, Sept. 22.

The New York Stock Exchange registered minor technical gains today during a lethargic trading session. The market was generally slow following German reports of successes against Soviet Russia and the less favourable Orient outlook.

The firmness was attributed to relief over President Roosevelt's signing of the new tax bill. Chrysler Motors gained over the point. Steels were dull but steady while coppers were firm. Oils, mercantiles and amusement shares were narrowly mixed.—United Press.

New York Stocks

Monday's Closing Quotations

New York, Sept. 22.

Trading was quiet and featureless on Wall Street today, with stock quotations generally closing with gains and losses of fractions about equally divided.

Reports of Russian setbacks at Kiev and Washington uncertainties over price controls tended to keep operators cautious. Consequently, movements were narrow, with trading small, totalling 420,000 shares for the day.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	128.06	127.25	127.64	+0.10
20 Rails	29.16	28.96	29.01	—0.01
15 Utilit.	18.80	18.57	18.65	—0.05
40 Bonds	—	—	89.56	—0.10
11 Commod.	—	—	81.06	—0.82
		Sept.	19	222

Sept.	20	22	Sept.	20	22
Adams Exp	7¼	7¼	Int T & T	*2¼	*2¼
Alleg Lud	23¼	23¼	Johns Man	70	70¼
Allis Chal	29⅜	29⅜	Kenn Cop	36¼	36¼
Amer Can	84¼	84¼	Lib O F	30¼	30⅜
Am Cyam	41⅛	41⅛	Lock Air	29¼	29¼
Am & F P	1	1	Loew's	37¼	38
„ $7 pfd	27¼	27½	Martin	29⅜	29¼
Am Loco	13	13¼	Mont War	34¼	35¼
Am Metal	21½	21½	Nat Avia	9⅜	9⅜
Am Radtr	6¼	6	N C Bank	*27	*27¼
Am R Mill	14¼	14¼	Nat D Pro	15⅜	*15
Am S & R	43¼	43¼	Nat Dist	24½	24¼
Am S Ref	20¼	20⅜	Nat P & L	4⅜	4⅜
Am T & T	154⅜	155	N Sup of P	6¼	6¼
Am Tob	70¼	71	N Y Cent	12	12
Am Wtrwk	4¼	4⅜	Niagara	2¼	2¼
Anaconda	27¼	28¼	N A Avia	15¼	15⅜
Atchison	26⅜	26¼	Nth Am	12⅜	12¼
Aviation	4	4¼	Nthrn Pac	6⅜	6¼
Bald Loco	15⅜	15⅜	Pac Motor	3	2¾
Balt & O	4¼	4⅜	Pant Oil	4¼	4⅜
Barn Oil	*9¼	9¾	Para Pcts	15¼	15
Ben Avia	39¼	39⅜	Penn R R	22¼	22⅜
Bliss	17⅜	17½	Phil Pet	45	45¼
Beth St	68	67¼	Pull Inc	26⅜	26¼
Borg War	20	20¼	Pure Oil	9⅜	9⅜
Boeing	22⅜	22¼	Radio	4	3¾
Briggs	21	†20¼	Reading	*16¼	16¼
Budd Mfg	4	4	Re.Arm	*4⅜	*4⅜
Can Pac	4¼	4¼	Rep Avtn	4¼	5
Cel Corp	*25¼	26¼	Rep St	19¼	19⅜
C N Bank	*30¼	*31	Rey Tob	32¼	32¼
Ches & O	37¼	37	Schenley	16¼	16⅜
Chrysler	57¼	58¼	Shell U Oil	14⅜	14¼
Col G & E	2⅜	2¼	Soc Vac	9¼	9¾
Col Cred	24	24	Sthrn Pac	13¼	13⅜
Com & Sou	0⅜	0⅜	Sthrn Rly	29⅜	29¼
Cons Edi	17⅜	17¼	Spicer Mfg	37	36¼
Cons Oil	6	6¼	St Brand	5⅜	5¼
Cop St	*14¼	*14¼	St G & E	*17⅜	17⅜
Curtiss	9¼	9¾	St Oil	42¼	42⅜
Dist Corp	17⅜	17¼	Studuebak	6¼	6⅜
Douglas	76¼	*76¼	Swift Int	24¼	24¼
Du Pont	151¼	152¼	Technico	*10¼	*10⅜
E P Lead	8¼	8¼	Tex Corp	41¼	40¼
Elec Auto	28⅜	29¼	Transam	*4¼	5⅜
Elec B & S	2¼	2¼	Tw C Fox	8¼	8¼
„ $5 pfd	61	60¼	Un B & P	11	11
„ $6 pfd	66	65¼	Un Paci	*76¼	75⅜
El Pr & L	*32¼	*32¼	Un Air	39⅜	39⅜
Flintkote	*14¼	14¼	Un A Lines	13¼	13¼
Gen Elec	32¼	31¼	Un Corp	0¼	0 5/16
Gen Motor	40⅜	40¼	„ $3 pfd	24¼	25⅜
Gen Rly	*14	*14⅜	Un Gas Imp	7	7
Gen T & R	13	*12¼	U S Rpb	26⅜	26¼
Goodrich	18⅜	19	U S Steel	56¼	57
Goodyear	19⅜	19¼	Vanadium	25¼	*25
Gt N I O	*16⅜	17	Vultee Air	10¼	10¼
Gt N Rly	24¼	24¼	Walworth	*4¼	4¾
Gt W Su	*25⅜	25⅜	War Br P	5¼	5⅜
Int Nick	29¼	29	West Elec	89¼	89¼
Int P & P	18½	19	Wood Ir	*25¼	*25⅜

BONDS

Am & F P	67¼	67	Erie	30¼	30¼
Aust Com	74	74	Int T & T	50¼	50⅜
Brazil	*22⅜	22¾	N E G & E	67¼	67⅜
„ 6½%	19⅜	19¼	Sthrn Pac	49¼	49
C S & & L	94¼	95	St G & E	86	86¼

*—Bid †—Ex Div.

Dow-Jones Summary

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

A small technical rally in a few leaders was witnessed on the St Exchange today. The subsequ slowness of trading followed Germ reports of successes against Ru and also the less favourable Eastern outlook. Motors improv on indications that traders had ready discounted bad news, includ a further curtailment in producti Net earnings of Southern Pacific d ing August are indicated at $4,599,0 compared with $1,187,674 for the co responding period of last year.

Nelson Eddy's New Singing Partner

The surest fightin' words in the movie world are the mere suggestion of teaming Nelson Eddy with any other actress but Jeanette MacDonald. The loyal fans of both Nelson and Jeanatte take it as a personal affront, so that naturally when Rise Stevens, operatic singer, was put in "The Chocolate Soldier" there was considerable commotion and many letters, says Louella O. Parsons in "The Sunday Oregonian."

"What's this Rise Stevens like? Is she pretty? Is she young? Will we like her?" are a few of the questions sent to this desk.

Of course Rise Stevens had made her debut at the Metropolitan and is well known in musical circles but a complete stranger to movie fans who get their opera, for the most part, over the radio. So I went to M-G-M to talk with Miss Stevens. I had seen an earlier test of her and I was very surprised to find when I saw her face to face that she is much more attractive than I had a right to expect after seeing her in the movies. She's taken off a great deal of weight. "Not by dieting," she told me, "but by hard work."

Fat Diva Missing

She had her makeup on, her hair tied in maline and she talked to me while the director was making shots of Nelson Eddy, in pale blue pajamas and dressing gown. Miss Stevens belies the old idea that opera singers must be fat, double-chinned and dowdy. She isn't as much of a beauty as she is vivacious and attractive.

Naturally we talked about music. Rise is singing an aria from "Delila" in the picture, and another number from "Cavelleria Rusticana."

"I've always felt," she told me, "one reason that all Americans do not appreciate opera is because they don't have a chance to see the operatic stars. Hearing the music over the radio isn't enough. They should have something visual. It I had my way I would make it possible for opera to be within the reach of every man, woman and child."

New Generation Appreciative

Miss Steven, who received her musical education abroad and made her debut in 1938 at the Metropolitan opera house, believes that this coming generation of Americans will have much more appreciation of music and art than their ancestors.

"In Europe the poorest people love music," she said, "but they've had it from their babyhood through many generations. The radio has helped the poorer classes have an appreciation and now it is up to us to see that they attend opera and to bring it back in that way."

Miss Stevens, of course, will go back to opera herself when she finishes her picture. Music is her life and if she finds her way into the hearts of the movie public she'll make another picture. I don't see any reason why this isn't possible, for she seems to have all the attributes that make for pupularity.

She spoke glowingly of Nelson Eddy, who, she said, had helped her so much and who had been so patient with her. All of the beautiful Soldier" music will be

Hollywood Studio Close Their Gates

Golden, glamorous, desirable Ho wood, the mecca of visitors from over the world, has closed the g of its motion picture studios, wr Louella O. Parsons.

From now on, by order of Frank Freeman, head of the motion picture producer's association, no one save those actually working on the set and members of the press will be permitted through the magic portals to see Dorothy Lamour wear a sarong, Joan Crawford don a beautiful gown, or Melvyn Douglas make love to a difficult and lovely movie wife.

Studios Magnet for All

I know what it means to visitors to Hollywood to see the motion picture studios. In my mail, hundreds and hundreds of fans ask me to arrange for them to visit the sets. Like the Taj Mahal in India, the tower in London, the Statue of Liberty in New York, the motion picture studios are down on the travellers' books as things to see, and if there's a way it can be arranged, it would be a wonderful thing for the visitor and for the studios.

Yet I must say I know that, as conditions are now, it is impossible for the studios to admit the summer influx of tourists and still make their pictures on schedule.

Before you blame the genial Y. Frank Freeman, let me tell you the producers' side of this problem.

Talk Costs $50,000

As an example, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer had 700 visitors on one June day and, because the tiniest sound registers and it's impossible to keep that many people quiet at one time, production was held up. Able statisticians estimated that these visitors and the delay they caused cost MGM something like $50,000.

Everyone—bridal couples, friends of friends of producers, theater owners, customers—armed with introductions flocks to Hollywood to see favourite stars at work, and it's an impossible, embarrassing and difficult situation to handle these crowds.

When the studio was making "Boom Town," for instance, visitors on the set were asked to remain very still for a scene which called for Clark Gable and Spencer Tracy to fall in the mud.

Scream Spoils Flop

Just as the camera started turning for this scene, in which Gable's famous phiz was plastered with the thick, gooey dirt and his clothes thoroughly splashed, a woman visitor let out a scream and production was held up three hours while his clothes were cleaned and fresh, new makeup applied for a retake. The cost of that scream was much more than the average family man earns per year, to say nothing of the annoyance it caused.

Lewis Stone is now celebrating his 41st year in the dramatic profession, his 26th in motion pictures. He was all prepared to retire several years ago when he was offered the Judge Hardy role. Since that time, thousands of letters addressed to "the judge" have prevented his leaving the screen, and the role.

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FROM DAY TO DAY

HELLO Boys and Girls. Station XMHD reminds you that another of the programmes of the Young Folk's Hour will be on the air again at 6.30 p.m. Tune in on 760 kc or 395 m.

MEMBERS of The King's Daughters' Society are reminded that a very important meeting will be held today, at 108 Route Ferguson, at 5 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

THE Fourth Marines will have a Regimental parade at the Race Course, tomorrow, at 9 a.m. Dr. Juan Marin, Consul-General for Chile, will be the guest of Colonel S. L. Howard, U.S. Marine Corps and will review the parade.

DIRECT telegraphic communication service between Nanking and Hsuchow was opened by the Central China Telecommunications Company on September 21. Prior to this, messages between the two cities were exchanged via Shanghai and Tientsin, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports.

REAR-ADMIRAL Kakusaburo Makita, newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party in Shanghai, arrived here Monday afternoon in the ss. Shanghai Maru from Nagasaki, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reports. Rear-Admiral Makita will succeed Rear-Admiral Seiji Takeda.

FOUR hundred and eighty youths have been granted admission to the Central Military Academy of the Nanking Government of China the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports. With the students coming to the capital from all parts of China, the school will commence its term at the beginning of next month.

A FEMALE Chinese, named Woo Sz, was pronounced dead on admission to a hospital yesterday after she had been found suffering from lysol poisoning in room 171 of the Toong Shau lodging house at 42 Avenue Road. Deceased was about 40 years of age, with a thin face and bobbed hair. She was dressed in a long gray gown, black stockings and Chinese shoes.

THE few men who have talked with Stalin, Hitler, and Mussolini all agree that Stalin is by far the most able man of the three, and that his knowledge of conditions abroad is far more extensive and accurate than theirs. They point out, too, that all the most modern developments in warfare—the parachute, glider, troop-carrier, and amphibious tank—came from Russia.

FIVE Koreans, reported to be heroin dealers, were arrested by members of Louza station in a lane off Nanking Road shortly after 10 a.m. yesterday. The attention of the police was attracted when the Koreans staged a fight in the lane. It was believed that it had started over the dissatisfaction of the men over the division of spoils. They were later handed over to the Japanese authorities.

THE members of the joint committee of Shanghai Women Organizations will hold their first meeting today at 4.15 p.m. Hostesses are the Portuguese Ladies at their club premises (Associacao das senhoras Portuguesas, Ps. 1273, 10A Av. Joffre, Jubilee Court). After the business meeting a lecture about the intention and the necessity to have a special Tuberculosis Hospital will be held.

THE news that the last services were held in July in Spurgeon's Tabernacle, Newington Butts, will recall many stories to an older generation of the great preacher's unconventional methods in the pulpit. Once, for instance, he illustrated the difficulty of entering Heaven, and the fatal ease of descending into Hell, by laboriously climbing the pulpit stairs and then rapidly sliding down the banisters.

THE proposed monopoly on the sale of salt, rice and four other commodities is expected to be put into effect shortly by the Chinese National Government, says a Chungking message to the "Cheng Yien Pao." Mr. Miu Chiu-chieh, director of the Salt Bureau of the Ministry of Finance, left Chungking on Monday on a tour of inspection in the north-west provinces. He will study local conditions before enforcing the monopoly measures there, it is stated.

OPERATIONS of an express train between Shanghai and Peiping will be discussed during a conference of representatives of the Central China Railway Company and the North China Transport Company which will be held today and tomorrow, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reports. With the operation of a train ferry across the Yangtze expected in November, it was believed that a direct Shanghai-Peiping express train service would be put into operations by January of next year.

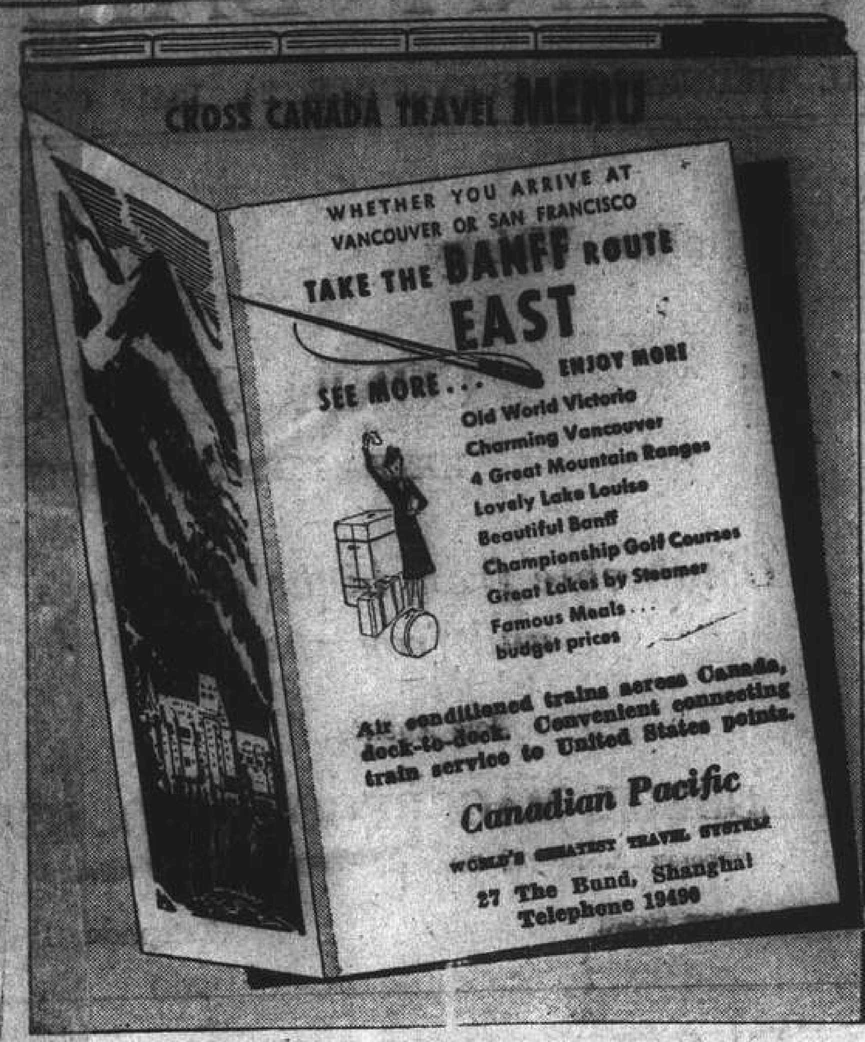
SOVIET Defence Chief Marshal Timoshenko is the man who encouraged in the "Red Star," organ of the Russian Army, many articles praising Britain's war effort and rising strength. The publication especially admired our naval strategy and anti-aircraft defences at home. Timoshenko was also responsible for the elimination of the pro-German elements in the Red Army, and supported the re-election of pro-British Litvinov to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S.S.R.

FORTY large cases containing banknotes were unloaded from the Tongshan Maru and taken away by the Japanese military authorities to an unknown destination in Hongkew on September 21, states a belated report to the "Shun Pao." It is not known whether the banknotes, which were brought from Tientsin, are Chinese legal tender or Japanese military notes. Japanese gendarmes guarded the money and not even the Chinese Customs officers were permitted to board the steamer to make a search, the report concludes.

MAJOR-General Jinkuro Ochiai, vice-director of the Central China Liaison Office of the Asia Development left for Nanking yesterday by train to attend the conference of Directors of the Liaison Offices of the Asia Development Board which will be convened today, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reports. Major-General Ochiai on Monday conferred with Major-General Kiyonobu Shiozawa, director of the North China Liaison Office, who visited Shanghai prior to going to the Nanking conference.

UP to the war Mr. P. G. Wodehouse, whom the Germans seem to be treating with suspicious benevolence, was probably the highest paid English author. Every time he wrote a short story he could count on earning the best part of £1,000 here and in America. Yet he had a hard struggle for recognition. After working for two years in a London bank, and writing in his spare time, he decided to try to make his living by authorship. He sold some stories to a boys' magazine, but never made a real hit in London. He went to America, sold two stories for £120 at his first attempt, and he never looked back. All his once large fortune—he lost most of it in the American slump—was made on a battered type-writer which he bought second-hand 30 years ago.

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING



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SHIPPING NEWS

The **Hengshan Maru**, which arrived here yesterday, will sail to Swatow by way of Amoy on Friday morning. She is docked at the T.K.K. Co's. Pootung Wharf.

* * *

Bringing with her some 2,436 tons of coal for Shanghai, the **Eldorado**, flying the Panamanian flag, was to have entered port yesterday coming from Port Courbet. Local agents for the ship are East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

* * *

The **Suriyothai Nawa**, Thai Maritime Navigation Co., will sail to Hongkong and Bangkok sometime this afternoon, after a stay of three days. She carries some 2,000 tons of cargo from Shanghai.

* * *

Shifted to Hunt's Wharf, the **Leconte de Lisle**, will sail direct to Haiphong tomorrow morning, according to latest plans. Many local passengers have booked passage aboard the liner which is also taking considerable cargo.

* * *

Arriving from Kobe and Nagasaki, the **Kobe Maru**, T.K.K. express liner, is due in Shanghai about 3 p.m. today when she will dock alongside the company's Wayside Wharf. She sails on her return trip to Nagasaki and Kobe at 9.30 o'clock tomorrow.

* * *

The **Tientsin Maru**, D.K.K. line, will sail on her return trip to Tsingtao and Dairen at 3 p.m. today after an one day stay in Shanghai. Outgoing passengers will embark direct from Whangpoo Wharf at least half an hour before sailing time.

* * *

A big **Freighter**, operated by the American President Lines, is already in port having arrived on Monday from the United States via Panama Canal and Manila. She is tied up at the lower buoys 33 and 34 where she is unloading a part of her shipment of lumber. She will later shift to Hunt's Wharf, Shanghai side, where she will discharge considerable amount of general cargo.

* * *

The following vessels were to have left yesterday: the **Capella**, operated by Tung Cheng and Co. and flying the Panamanian flag, bound for Hongay; the **Herleik**, chartered by the K.M.A. sailed direct to Chingwantao; the **Shanghai Maru**, T.K.K. liner, left on her return trip to Nagasaki; the **Taiyo Maru**, T.K.K. Line, left on her return trip to Kobe with a large number of travellers as well as cargo.

Vessels Sailing

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Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Tientsin M.	Dairen	D.K.K.
Sanko M. 11	—	T.K.K.
Anshing M.	Keelung	T.K.K.
Marion	Tsingtao	T.K.K.
Hengshan M.	Amoy	T.K.K.
Anwoo	Hsinkong	Chung Hua
Keizan M.	Keelung	Y.K.K.
Folozu	Tsingtao	Raymond

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Herleik	Pana.	K.M.A.
Taiyo M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Syoun M. 6	Jap.	Showa S.
Shanghai M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Capella	Pana.	Tung Cheng
Koto M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Asahi M.	Jap.	K.U.K.
West Cusseta	Am.	Everett
Banshu M. 25	Jap.	K.U.K.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	Upper S.
Eritrea	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.

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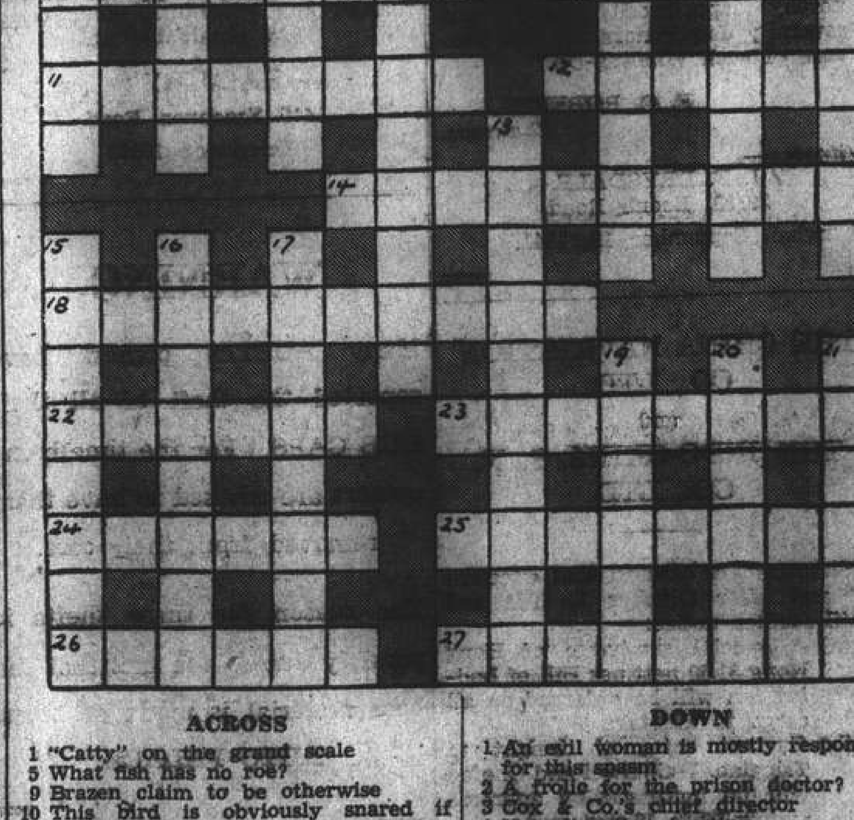

ACROSS

1 "Catty" on the grand scale
5 What fish has no roe?
9 Brazen claim to be otherwise
10 This bird is obviously snared if beheaded
11 Fashionable about a mixed part but inclined to anger
12 Kind of acid, apparently half obtained from tin
14 This man was more than once accused of having impeded the progress of the stage
18 Not enough to make a Dane quiet
22 In plenty
23 Give out one for most of this musical term
24 Attention to breeches is his job
25 Even part of this difficulty makes cats retreat
26 A hungry man needs it not to eat with it
27 Of outside significance only

DOWN

1 An evil woman is mostly responsible for this spasm
2 A frolic for the prison doctor?
3 Cox & Co.'s chief director
4 Not altogether trusting
6 Not altogether friendly
7 A comprehensive view of parents and daughter
8 Epithet for a person likely to keep a secret
13 And here is the most unlikely person to keep a secret
15 This number has one significance only
16 The parents have numbers following them in this well-known thoroughfare (two words)
17 Unrivalled advice to Peeping Toms
19 A golfer who is paradoxically great
20 Bird
21 Turn a lever to show

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 606

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Debility, Gland Disorders, Neurasthenia
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Dr. A. LESNIK, M.D.
Specialist in
Urology and Dermatology
320 SZECHUEN ROAD
Hours: 10.30-1, 3-6, Telephone 17779
86 Bearn Apts., 475 Ave. Joffre
Hours: 8-10, 6-8, Telephone 83992

DISINFECTION
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"Deficiency of information in Japanese English-language newspapers is completed very successfully in Kobe by the Japan Chronicle, ... on its pages can often be found criticisms of the political and economic actions of the Japanese Government and various other information which gives the opportunity to observe and to analyse the Japanese economic situation. In addition to the usual material obtainable from all the Japanese English-language newspapers, The Japan Chronicle gives a very detailed and comprehensive review of the foreign trade of Japan. It regularly prints statistics pertaining to Japanese exports and the state of the home market."—*Extracts from U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce Journal.*

"The Japan Chronicle"
DAILY AND WEEKLY
Head Office: 65 Naniwa Machi, Kobe

TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Siberian air over North China, Korea and Japan. Tropical air over Central and south-eastern China. Contact line over the Yangtze Valley, our regions and the Eastern Sea. Fine weather and moderate north-easterly to south-easterly winds around Shantung. Overcast to cloudy with mist or showers and moderate variable winds over our regions and the coast to the south of the Saddles.

	At Cathedral		At Siccawei	
Temperature yesterday	min. 63.0	max. 79.0	min. 64.2	max. 73.4
„ same date last year	min. 63.0	max. 73.0	min. 60.8	max. 76.8

Rainfall: 0.56

NORTH-CHINA DAILY

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1941 (4th da

[OCEAN MAILS] … steamer to Hongkong on Sept. … ordinary. Air mails for Europe … U.S.A. for connection with the … Service. … steamer to Hongkong on Sept. … 10 a.m. ordinary. … close daily at 5 p.m. … America and Europe Sept. 30, 1941.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Single copies 30 cents

Shanghai delivery ....6 mos. $42
China, Korea and Japan ...... „ 46
Hongkong and Macao ... . „ 55
Postal Union Countries ...... „ 104

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

EVERY WEDNESDAY

Weekly Edition of the North-China Daily News

Single copies $2

Shanghai, China and Japan ..6 mos. $42
Hongkong and Macao .... „ 44
Postal Union Countries ...... „ 54

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD. (Incorporated in Hongkong)
Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai.
Telegrams: Herald, Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $4 per line, including all insertions made till date of event.

BIRTH

HODJASH.—On September 15, 1941, at Mukden, to Vera, wife of Mark Hodjash, a daughter, NINA. -3912

CARD OF THANKS

The FAMILY of the late Mrs. LIZAURA M. BARCLAY (Dolores) wish to thank all friends for their kind expressions of sympathy and floral tributes. -3906

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

SEPTEMBER

24 First P. & O. steamer to Calcutta (1842)
24 Yellow River banks burst (1892)
24 R.A.F. severely raided Berlin (1940)

COMING EVENTS

SEPTEMBER

28 S.C.C. American Tennis Tournament.

IN THE MATTER OF
CHINA SPINNERS LIMITED
(in voluntary Liquidation)
and
IN THE MATTER OF
HONGKONG COMPANIES ORDINANCE
No. 39 of 1932

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound-up, are required, on or before October 10, 1941, being the date fixed for that purpose by the undersigned, the Liquidator of the said Company, to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned and if so required by notice in writing from the undersigned, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default there-of they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

F. G. MAUNDER,
Chartered Accountant, Liquidator
c/o Thomson & Co.,
1 The Bund.
Shanghai, September 23, 1941. 11494

IN THE MATTER OF
CHINA TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CO LTD.
(in voluntary Liquidation)
and
IN THE MATTER OF
HONGKONG COMPANIES ORDINANCE
No. 39 of 1932

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound-up, are required, on or before October 10, 1941, being the date fixed for that purpose by the undersigned, the Liquidator of the said Company, to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned and if so required by notice in writing from the undersigned, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

F. G. MAUNDER,
Chartered Accountant, Liquidator
c/o Thomson & Co.,
1 The Bund.
Shanghai, September 23, 1941. 11495

NOTICE

As of September 29, our office hours will be from 9.30 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. Saturdays 9 to 12.

GETZ BROS. & CO. 11484

THE INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT TRUST CO. OF CHINA, LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Debenture Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from Wednesday, September 24 to Tuesday, September 30, 1941, (both days inclusive), for the preparation of Interest Warrants.

By Order of the Board,

TURNER, STURROCK & BROWN,
Secretaries.

9 Avenue Edouard VII,
Shanghai September 17, 1941. 11371

We believe, that no name in the automobile business tells you as much about the car that bears it as the name FORD.

GET THE FACTS AND YOU'LL GET A FORD

BILLS MOTORS

Federal Inc., U.S.A.

315 Avenue Foch, Tel. 74400 (6 lines)

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DE TRAMWAYS ET D'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUES DE SHANGHAI

NOTICE

The COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DE TRAMWAYS ET D'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUES DE SHANGHAI hereby informs its consumers that the following general rates will be applied to consumptions of electricity and water effective as from October 1, 1941:

for Lighting: $0.60 per Kwh.
for Power, total installed load less than 10 h.p: $0.39 per Kwh.
for Power, total installed load equal to or over 10 h.p: $0.38 per Kwh.
for Heating: $0.37 per Kwh.
for Water: $0.34 per cubic meter.

New rates for transport services, comprising slight modifications to the existing rates, will be applied as from October 1, 1941 and will be made known to the public by notices posted in the vehicles.

Shanghai, September 24, 1941. 11479

THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CHINESE CUSTOMS MINISTRY OF FINANCE

NOTICE

The Directorate of Customs hereby informs the public that under the instructions of the Ministry of Finance of the National Government in Nanking, no export from Shanghai will be allowed to be shipped to any port or city in the unoccupied area, beginning from September 25, 1941.

September 23, 1941.

"VIGORWHEAT," LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

MEMBERS VOLUNTARY WINDING-UP

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company duly convened and held at the Registered Office of the Company, 29/33, Boone Road, Shanghai, on September 19, 1941, the following Special Resolution was duly passed:—

"THAT the Company be wound up voluntarily and that FRANK CECIL ROBERTS, Merchant, and PHILIP MAASBERG ASHTON, Public Accountant, be and they are hereby appointed jointly and severally Liquidators for the purpose of such Winding-Up."

F. C. ROBERTS,
Chairman.

Witness:—
I. F. DRYSDALE,
29/33, Boone Road,

Shanghai, September 19, 1941. -3922

THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
and
THE INDO-CHINA S. N. CO., LTD.

Shippers are advised that effective on and after October 1, 1941 and until further notice:—

(a) A special surcharge of Hong Kong $1.50 nett per Bill of Lading ton will be enforced on all cargo to Tientsin.
(b) Current rates of freight to Tsingtao, Weihaiwei and Chefoo will be increased by approximately 10 to 15 per cent.

BUTTERFIELD and SWIRE
Agents,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
GENERAL MANAGERS, INDO-CHINA S.N. CO. LTD. 11480

NOTICE

New increased rates of storage will come into effect from October 15, 1941 in respect of all cargo in the godowns, situated in the French Concession, belonging to the undermentioned companies.

All cargo delivered on and after above date will be charged storage at the new rates irrespective of rates prevailing when cargo was received.

Information about new rates may be obtained at the Companies Godown Offices.

WILLIAM, HUNT & CO.,
Wharf and Godown Administration.
BUTTERFIELD and SWIRE,
Agents, The China Navigation Co., Ltd. 11473

A MACHINE

has been invented that does the work of ten men. "Unfortunately", says the Editor of Punch, "we are not one of the ten". But when you travel you can always be relieved of a great deal of anxiety by holding reliable BAGGAGE insurance.

V — V

C. E. SPARKE INSURANCE OFFICE

Agents:

PHOENIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD
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Chrysler's Fluid Drive, you'll never buy a car without it. Why shift gears? Come in and try driving the modern way.

MARK L. MOODY
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80 Avenue Edward VII.

After We Sell—WE SERVE

A.D.C. MEETING

There will be a preliminary meeting on Thursday September 25, at 5.30 p.m., at the Lyceum Theatre, of the projected cast interested in the first A.D.C. musical production of the coming season.

All those interested are invited, whether present at the audition, or not.

RALPH LYNN,
Secretary. 11461

SHANGHAI LADIES OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP AT HUNGJAO

1st Round starting Wednesday October 15.

Entries close on Sunday, October 12

Entrance Fee $5.

Please enter in lists posted in Hungjao and Seekingjao Clubhouses, or send names with addresses to Mrs. H. E. Reynell, 578 Hungjao Road Telephone 29556. 11489

NOTICE

ATHENS COFFEE

Quality as always supplied. Freshly roasted and ground to your order. Now obtainable at:

HADJIRY'S
416 Szechuen Road
Telephone 16133 -3460

WARNING

Many AUSTIN owners have reported the theft of all their HUB CAPS. For the time being owners are advised to have them removed from their cars.

The reason for these thefts is possibly due to the fact that the base material is made of brass.

AUTO PALACE. 11058

CULTY DAIRY

The Home of Quality Mil

Pasteurised Grade "A"

1567 AVENUE JOFFRE, TELEPHONE 70126

General Managers: KEYLOCK & PRATT 11073

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(Holder of Swiss Government Diploma)

All work personally done by

E. TOBLER, 158 Nanking Road 4th floor., Telephone 12160 -3334

REMEMBER

the sick and wounded in war and help the

BRITISH RED CROSS

to carry on their fine work by giving to

The Central British War Fund (Hon. Treas. Mr. G. H. Stacey, c/o The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank)

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EXECUTOR or TRUSTEE

V CONTINUITY OF SERVICE EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION V

THE YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD

Trustee Department,
26, The Bund.

H. C. B. WAY
General Manage

BLOCKED CURRENCIES

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24 CENTRAL ROAD Telephone 1689

TIEN KWANG MANUFACTURING CO

VARNISH, DEXTRINE AND STONE POWDERS

853 Loh Ka Pang Road,
Nantao, Shanghai. Telephone 14653

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

China Coast Time, Greenwich+8 hours. (For summer time add 1 hour.)

Meteorological Reports	Sept. 22 16.00	Sept. 22 21.00	Sept. 23 4.00	Sept. 23 9.00
Barometer (inches)	30.02	30.05	30.11	30.09
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	—0.01	—0.01	—0.02	—0.0[illegible]
at 32 F. („ „ 12 hrs.)	—0.01	—0.03	—0.01	—0.05
Wind (direction)	ENE	E/N	NNE	ENE
„ (miles per hour)	10.6	8.1	1.2	2.[illegible]
Temperature (Fahr.)	78.4°	67.5°	66.0°	70.3°
Humidity (per cent)	53	81	92	90
Nebulosity (0 to 10) +	4	0	10	10
Rainfall (inches)	—	—	—	0.01

Siccawei Abridged Report Sept 22	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	30.04	0.00	29.95
Temperature: min. 66.0° max. 84.6°	75.3°	+2.9°	70.9°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	54.20	—	37.42

Time and Tide	24/9	25/9	26/9	27/9	28/9	29/9	30/9
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.43	5.44	5.44	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.46
Sun sets at Shanghai	17.50	17.48	17.47	17.46	17.44	17.43	17.41
Moon rises at Shanghai	8.46	9.51	10.56	11.57	12.54	13.44	14.3[illegible]
Moon sets at Shanghai	20.11	21.01	21.54	22.49	23.46	—	0.4[illegible]
Flood makes Shai. (day)	12.15	12.40	13.15	14.00	14.56	16.10	17.5[illegible]
Ebb. makes Shai. (day)	17.35	18.10	6.15	6.50	7.35	8.45	10.4[illegible]
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	13.53	14.21	14.55	15.48	17.06	6.00	8.0[illegible]
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	12.15	11.50	10.68	9.35	8.20	6.72	6.3[illegible]

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 22nd:—High and steady pressure over China and Japan. Low area over the Pacific. Northerly to easterly winds along the China Coast. Cloudy and fine weather in China.

State on the morning of the 23rd:—Overcast and misty weather. Calm of wind. Normal and steady pressure.—Siccawei Observatory.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head-Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

WEDNESDAY, September 24.	Reg.	Ord.
Australia New Zealand and Straits via Hongkong	9.00	10.00
Hongkong and Canton	9.30	10.00
Ninghsien (Ningpo)	10.30	11.00
Tsingtao and Dairen	11.30	12.00
Amoy and Fukien Province via Amoy	12.00	12.30
Hunan West Hupeh Kwangtung Kwangsi Yunnan Kweichow and Szechuen via Amoy	12.00	12.30
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
THURSDAY, September 25.		
Japan Korea and Formosa via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Shenkiamen and Tinghai ..	9.30	10.00
Hongkong and Canton ..	10.30	11.00
Indo-China via Haiphong..AX	15.30	16.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. via Siberia	18.30	20.00
FRIDAY, September 26.		
Australia and New Zealand	8.15	9.00
Hongkong and Canton	8.30	9.00
Ninghsien (Ningpo)	9.30	10.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00

*The night before.
A Parcel mail for Indo-China, closes at 12.00 on 25th.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.

Canton-Hanoi-Saigon-Bangkok Air Mail

Air mails close on every Sunday and Wednesday at 8 p.m. for registered and ordinary for transmission per Shanghai-Canton Air Line to connect with the aeroplane leaving Canton for Hanoi on every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and for Saigon on every Monda[y] and Bangkok on every Friday. Th[e] air mails may also be sent pe[r] available steamer to Canton vi[a] Hongkong.

Netherlands K.L.M. Air Mail Servic[e] (Batavia-Lydda) per steamer t[o] Singapore via Hongkong on Septem[-] ber 24 at 9 a.m. for registered an[d] at 10 a.m. for ardinary.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking and Hankow per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line close daily at 10.3[0] p.m.
Anking and Kiukiang per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line close at 10.30 p.m. on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thurs[-] days.
Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow; Hupeh (Shasi and west and west to Hongkong for th[e] Hongkong-Chungking plane.
Peiping, Tientsin Tsinan, Tungshan Haichow, Kweiteh Kalgan, Tatung Kweisui, Paotow, Shanhaikwa[n] Shihkiachwang, Changte, Kaifeng Taiyuan, Yuncheng and Linfen b[y] the planes of the China Airway[s] Co. close daily at 10.30 p.m. (Excep[t] Saturdays).
Tsingtao per Shanghai-Tsingtao-Peiping Air Line close at 10.30 p.m. on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.
Canton, Swatow and Hoihow per Shanghai-Canton Air Line close at 10.30 p.m. on Sunday and Wednesday.

Daily Train Mail

Nanking only at 7 a.m. and 9.30 p.m.
Entire N.S.R. and River Ports up to Ichang at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
T.P.R. north Pinghan, Lunghai and Kiaotsi Lines at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Entire S.H.N.R. including Siaoshan, Kokiao and Shaoshing daily at 1 p.m.
Sungkiang and Hangchow only at 10.3[0] p.m.
Remarks: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe and U.S.S.R. via Siberia despatched per train via Nanking and T'tsin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains (for time of closing see above).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

King's Daughters Society

Anonymous $100
Morrison, Mrs. M. L. 20
Gomersall, Mrs. E. 30

IN MEMORY OF MR. A. W. SHERITT

Darroch, Mrs. J. M. $10
Gutteres, J. M. .... [illegible]

For Sale—Miscellaneous

BINOCULARS, 8 x 30, brand new, light metal. 250 Nanking Road, Rarities. -3934

SINGER sewing machines, new and slightly used. Bargain sale. Room 138 Hamilton House. 11481

ENGLISH woman wishes to sell brown marmot fur-coat. Large size. Almost new. Box 2174, NCDN. 11480

CORONA Zephyr portable typewriter, 1941 model (new); regular US$35, de luxe US$45. Mr. Yih, telephone 32891. -3329

FRIGIDAIRE, 4 cubic feet, all new, US$100. Call 18 Edinburgh Road, after 5 p.m. -3913

MERCEDES Benz diesel engine, 4-cylinder, 55 h.p., secondhand in good condition. Address Box 2373, NCDN. -3910

FURS; excellent blackwood period desk, stands, tables; new wardrobe. Telephone 75527. 11488

VACUUM cleaners, A1, foreign make, new and slightly used, moderate prices. 124 Sassoon House. -3621

DINNER, coffee, tea, fruit sets, crystalware, cutlery, best European brands; good value. Also in stock: European table cloths, sheets, etc. General Magazine, 337 Haig. -3198

EUROPEAN pure linen sheets, table cloths, napkins, towels, also Rosenthal dinner, tea sets. 1823A Avenue Joffre, Dr. Weiss. -3926

APPLIQUE aprons, $2.60; bed-spread, $19; guest towels, 90 cents; riding gloves, $3. Lace & Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road. 11486

NATIONAL cash register, selling at $1,400 or nearest offer. 303 Kiangse Road, telephone 10670. -3902

FLORIDA water oil (Polak & Schwarz's). Apply to Yung Sheng Looing, 58 Kiangse Road, or telephone 16138. -3870

FOR SALE. Two steel dredger buckets. Capacity approximately 3/8 cubic yard and one cubic yard. Same may be viewed on application. Box 2345, NCDN. 11493

ISOPROPYL alcohol (91 per cent), 403 U.S. gallons, for use in medicine and as solvent for varnish and lacquer. Attractive price. Apply to Post Office Box 1127. -3909

Clothing and Fabrics

SHIRTS correctly made to measure at reasonable prices. Autumn shirtings just unpacked. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 11119

Educational

CULTURED, experienced English lady gives English lessons, adults, children, all nationalities. Box 2369, NCDN. -3904

YOUNG foreigner wants to learn Chinese Mandarin. Address Box 2370, NCDN. -3907

COMPLETE commercial course, shorthand (Gregg/Pitman), typewriting, English, commercial correspondence, bookkeeping, coding, filing, students prepared for Pitman, Gregg and London Chamber of Commerce examinations. Class or individual tuition. Moderate fees. Apply Mrs. Sweeney Steno-Typist Academy, 173-301 Seymour Road. 11046

FRENCH-ENGLISH commercial course, shorthand (Gregg), commercial correspondence, typewriting. Apply Ecole Professionnelle Française, 486 Rue August Boppe, telephone 82925. 11280

RUSSIAN lessons. Experienced lady teacher. Reasonable fees. Piano lessons for beginners. Box 2343, NCDN. -3832

SINGING, Piano, Mrs. F. Kann, graduate Petrograd Conservatory. 150 des Soeurs, appointment by telephone 75914. -3880

MUSIC school teachers: Bronislawa Gerstel, piano; Hans Bergmann, tenor. Speciality: breathing technique. 410 Chaufoong Road. -3388

LE FRANCAIS par institutrice diplômée. Progrès garanti. Méthode individuelle. Leçons en groupe. Téléphoner 72928, 1-3 h. -3417

FRENCH private lessons, grammar, conversation, literature, by experienced French lady-teacher. Address Box 2278, NCDN. -3765

MRS. Sabine Rapp gives singing lessons for beginners and advanced. Thorough instruction, individual method. 311 Yu Yuen Road, Room 3. Telephone 22762, 12-2 p.m. -2848

YOUNG foreign lady gives English lessons, also coaches children in school work. Address Box 2351, NCDN. -3862

FOREIGN Y Radio Operators Class starting Wednesday, September 24. Apply Educational Office, telephone 92250. 11379

CHINESE gentleman teaches English at pupil's house in evenings, $5 an hour. Box 2307, NCDN. -3797

HIGHLY-EDUCATED young lady, graduated Paris Conservatory, gives piano and French lessons at pupils' home, best references. Post Office Box 4006. -3460

Wanted to Rent

WANTED to rent, small house, Hungjao. Address Box 2378, NCDN. -3921

WANTED immediately, two/three-roomed flat, good location, private bath. Address Box 2375, NCDN. -3914

WANTED two or three roomed unfurnished apartment with bath and kitchen. Vicinity Petain. Reply Box 2252, NCDN. -3908

WANTED four-five-roomed flat or detached house, if possible furnished. Address Box 2218, NCDN. -3689

Unfurnished Houses

CONCESSION: Three houses, each containing three 2-room apartments with bath, kitchen. Each US$1,000. Rentals: $300. Asia Land Co., 778 Bubbling Well. 11479

BEAUTIFUL detached residence, best residential district, French Concession, for rent to a responsible party. Eight rooms, big garden. No brokers. Box 2254, NCDN. -3722

More Classified Ads. Overleaf